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As Things Stand In B.C.

Fruit prospects bright—Insect loss in forests—That road to the Peace River

By CHAS. L. SHAW



IF they had assurance that ample labor would be available during the critical months ahead, orchardists in British Columbia's Okanagan valley and farmers in other agricultural sections of the west coast province would feel serenely happy for seldom before has there been such promise of bountiful crops.

Up in the Okanagan, fruit trees are displaying the heaviest blossoms in recent memory, indicating unusually big production, but the problem of thinning and picking without sufficient help makes many of the growers feel rather anxious.

As this is written many Okanagan orchardists are blossoming thinning, snipping off clusters of blossoms with shears. In this way they are reducing the labor that might be otherwise required later in the season and are thus spacing out their requirements of labor.

Crop estimates vary, as they always do at this time of the year, but the experts talk glibly of a 6,500,000 box apple harvest, which would be an all-time record; a peach crop of 1,500,000 boxes, compared with an insignificant 300,000 or 400,000 boxes last year.

It will be interesting to see how much fruit is purchased for home preserving this year in view of the reported improvement in sugar supply. J. G. West, an official of B.C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., says that 30 per cent of the preserving coupons are being held by housewives to be used later for the purchase of canning sugar.

Snow and rainfall have been below normal in British Columbia, and in the northern Okanagan sections the dry weather has caused an earlier than usual hatch of grasshoppers.

Lost—400,000,000 Feet Per Annum

But insects are not worrying only the farmers. British Columbia's No. 1 industry, forest production, is also seriously affected, according to some rather startling facts presented to the Sloan Timber Commission the other day by Dr. Malcolm Prebble, forest entomologist of the Canadian government. Dr. Prebble says that the annual total damage to timber in British Columbia as a result of insects amounts to 400,000,000 feet. When it is considered that this is the equivalent to the cutting done by forty good-sized sawmills the extent of this loss is more easily comprehended. The most serious infestation at present is said to be the spruce budworm, which has been causing widespread damage on the west coast.

What with the spruce budworm and other insects, disease, fire and the modern well equipped logger, it might seem as though the days of the commercial forests of British Columbia are numbered. However, such a melancholy conclusion does not take into consideration the amazing recuperative powers of the western forests.

The logger has been held to blame for a great deal of destruction in B.C. timberlands, and there is no doubt that some of this criticism has been richly deserved. But the fact remains that the ruthless high-lead logging system is admittedly the only method of getting out the huge logs that are produced by the west coast's virgin forests, and that without these logs cities such as Vancouver would today still be struggling frontier towns; for no one will deny that British Columbia's economy has been based on forest production and must continue to be so based for many years to come.

However, enlightened timbermen have almost devised a means of eating their cake and keeping it, too. Over on Vancouver Island, for instance, the writer recently visited areas that were devast-

tated by the high-lead system five or six years ago. Today they are green again with young growth—seedlings that will be of commercial size in another 60 or 75 years. Of course, it isn't all as simple and certain as that, because many things may happen between now and 75 years hence, but if fire can be kept out of these new forests there is a good chance of success.

Nevertheless it is a fact that timber is being cut or burned today at a rate exceeding natural regeneration, and some day there will have to be a gradual levelling off in logging operations so that eventually the province may attain the ideal position where production of lumber, pulp and paper and so on is limited to the rate of growth in the forest. There is a growing realization among even the toughest-minded men in the industry that there will have to be more planning, more co-operation between the state, the operators and the public.

What of the Postwar Decline

There will obviously have to be planning in many directions besides forestry in British Columbia if there is to be any suggestion of stability during the years immediately following the war. Many industries that have been creating wealth on the west coast during the last four years will inevitably decline when war demand is over. What will replace them as payroll-maker?

The British Columbia government, astutely led by Premier John Hart, is holding \$15,000,000 in the treasury, waiting to see which way the economic dog jumps after the war. Mr. Hart remembers that money was needed urgently for peace 26 years ago just as it has been needed to finance the war. He probably feels that he cannot save too much for that emergency, because there will be all sorts of demands on the government for the financing of labor-creating projects. Survey parties are now on the route of a new road from Prince George to Dawson Creek on the Alaska Highway and this will probably be under construction within a few months.

The road to Hudson Hope is being pushed ahead because it is a link with the Peace River, long isolated from southern British Columbia. Businessmen and politicians are beginning to fear that unless British Columbia provides the long missing link with the North, Peace River will make good its threat to secede or join up with Alberta. The \$6,000,000 investment represented by a road to the Peace will be profitable indeed if it diverts westward the flow of potential agricultural, oil and coal wealth of the Peace River that might otherwise move to the East.

British Columbia seems to have more difficulty than most of the other provinces in assimilating her settlers. Perhaps the scattered nature of the population has something to do with it. The Japanese caused trouble enough, and now the Doukhobors have been up to their old pranks again to the consternation of the authorities. Until the past month the Doukhobors have confined their demonstrations to their home territory in the Kootenay, but since then they have staged their fantastic ritual in such places as Vancouver's Stanley Park and courthouse lawn. The police retaliated with arrests, and more than a score of the Doukhobor men and women have been locked up for sentences ranging from a few months to three years.

When the war is over—possibly before—Canada will have to make up its mind what to do with people like the Doukhobors, who refuse to recognize the laws of their adopted or native country, and the Japanese who have repeatedly proved that they cannot "mix" with the white race without conflict. There are thousands of miles of farm land in the West awaiting profitable development, but it's important that the people who acquire such land possess the attributes to make good Canadians.

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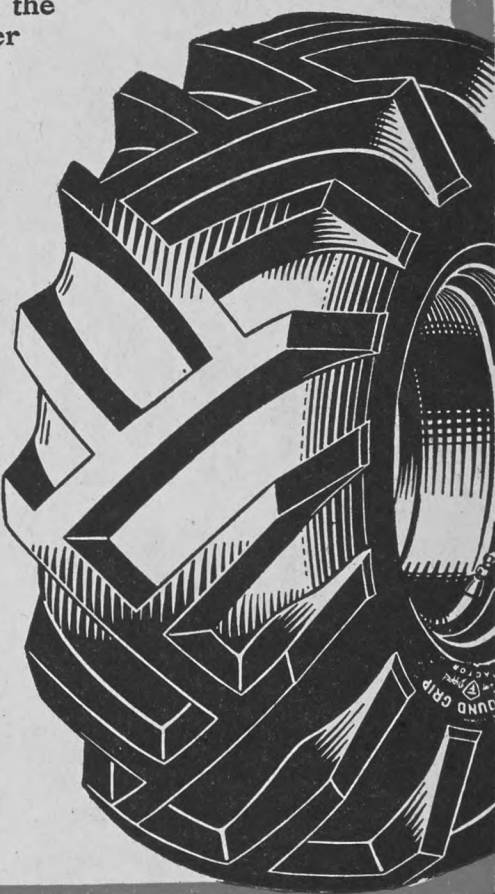
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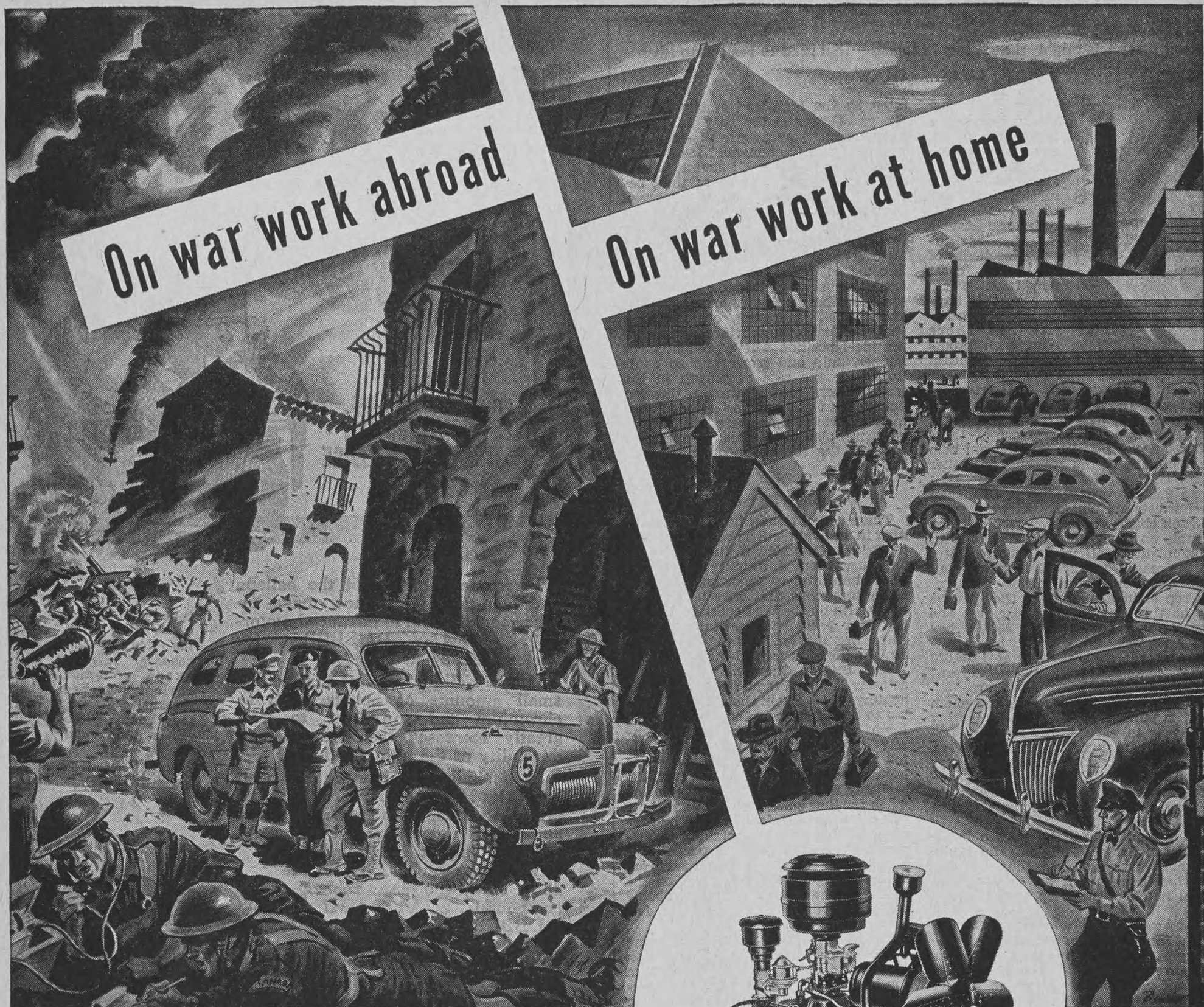
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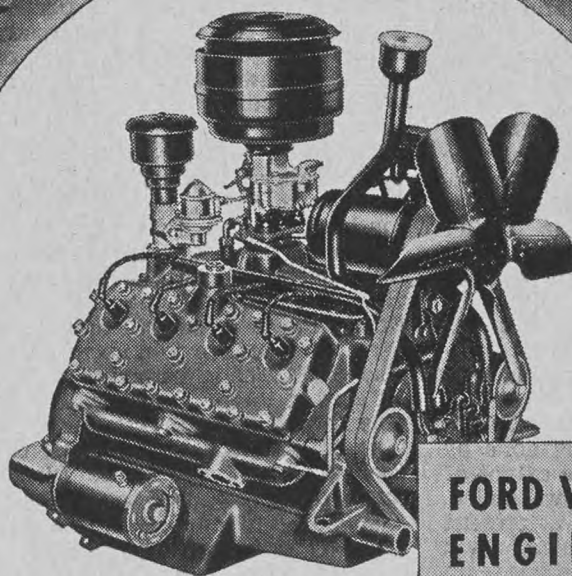
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TIME

Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

Cassino Avenged

LAST September 2, Montgomery and his reinforced Eighth Army swarmed across the Straits of Messina and began fighting their way up the toe of the Italian boot. A week later an American force landed at Salerno, south of Naples. On October 1, Naples was taken and the Allies gained a first-class port, though it had to be cleared of a lot of scrap iron. About the same time the Eighth Army captured Foggia and with it an air field from which the bombers could reach, in a wide quarter circle, into Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and southern Germany.

On January 22, an Allied force gave the Italian boot a kick in the shin by landing on what came to be known as the Anzio beachhead, behind the German line and within 30 miles of Rome. The landing was unexpected and easily made. But they didn't push in far enough to cut the German supply arteries leading south from Rome. It remained a beachhead and looked like a liability. The whole winter campaign had bogged down in slimy mud. The incident of Cassino was a distinct setback.

But the Allies regrouped their forces.



On the eastern, or Adriatic end, the plan was to hold the line. The Eighth Army was moved over southeast of Cassino. The American Fifth was shifted over toward the Tyrrhenian Sea. Between the two was a Free French force, destined to show how Frenchmen can still fight. The Canadians are with the Eighth.

Suddenly, on May 11, the whole 85-mile front, from sea to sea, blazed into furious action. Cassino was pinched off. The Gustav Line crumbled before the onslaught. The Germans retreated to the Adolf Hitler Line. The Americans breached the line at the sea and the Allied lines fused with the Anzio beachhead. The strategy was not to capture Rome but to cut off and capture the German forces on the eastern side of

the mountainous backbone of Italy and force a general withdrawal from southern Italy, including Rome. As the month closes the Fifth Army is but 15 miles from the St. John Lateran Gate through which the Appian Way enters Rome, and from rising ground the dome of St. Peter's is plainly visible.

Supremacy in the air played a great role in the onslaught. Nazi reinforcements, rushing south to sustain the Nazi front, were brought under ceaseless bombardment. The smoking ruins of tanks, guns and lorries strew the mountain highways.

The Human Torpedo

A torpedo is a manless craft. In its nose is a dose of TNT big enough to sink a battleship. Behind that is a tank of compressed air and behind the tank a compressed air engine. It has a propeller and an automatic gyro and water pressure controlled steering device.

This new fangled human torpedo looks like the ordinary one in most ways. The one shown to the correspondents was about 21 feet long and 21 inches in diameter. Two men ride it, one behind the other. Each dons warm clothing and over it a diving suit, fitted to supply him with oxygen for several hours. They sit comfortably in their seats, protected by a shield in front. They can travel along the surface of the water, or submerge to the chin and act as their own periscopes, or submerge completely and feel their way. One man handles the steering device; the other fastens the war-head, which is a time bomb, to the target. Then they depart, if they are lucky, for their parent ship, and in due time the time bomb explodes, doing the necessary and premeditated damage to the target. The Italians lost a cruiser and a transport ship by this means. Maybe the human torpedo had something to do with the disabling of the Tirpitz.

New fangled, did we say! Along comes someone and tells us that the human torpedo has 250 years of naval history behind it. In the old days they fastened the bomb to the hulls of wooden ships with screw nails. How they manage with steel hulls is a naval secret. They could hardly weld it. Perhaps magnets are used.

Convergent Views

Divergent views have been expressed by Commonwealth leaders on the question of Imperial unison in foreign affairs. At the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, their views were convergent. They tended to come together. The focal point at which they converged was the Canadian viewpoint voiced by Premier Mackenzie King.

That viewpoint was expressed neatly in his address to the houses of parliament when he referred to an epitaph on a tombstone, which read "I was well. I would be better. Here I am." It is that the British Commonwealth consists of independent nations bound together by common ideals and by loyalty to a common throne with their policies and com-

mitments as to foreign affairs settled by a consultation. The opposing view, in its extreme form, would set up a permanent secretariat of imperial foreign affairs in London, with representatives from the component parts of the Commonwealth and Empire, which would decide matters of Empire foreign policy.

At the Conference, new attitudes were shown by Australia and New Zealand. Premier Curtin took the view that an imperial secretariat would not necessarily function as an organ of imperial unison on foreign affairs, but as an assurance that Australia's view would prevail in the Pacific. New Zealand came out strong for an international system open to all nations for insuring permanent peace. In Britain there are two schools of thought, one, the strongest, headed by Anthony Eden in the Commons and Lord Cranborne in the Lords, is the internationalist school. The other is the strong Empire group. Its chief spokesman is Lord Beaverbrook and toward it Churchill is temperamentally sympathetic.



In the convergence of opinion sentiments swing away from the idea of building up a strong and centralized position toward the viewpoint that what is needed after the war is not a return to the old balance of power concept in which the Commonwealth would marshal its strength and express itself through a central body, as a set-off against the power of Russia on the one hand and of the United States on the other. It was rather toward the concept of international co-operation in building up a postwar peace structure, probably such as outlined by Premier Churchill in his subsequent speech to the Commons. The core of that speech is contained in these words:

"We intend to set up a world order and organization, equipped with all necessary attributes of power, in order to prevent future wars or the planning of them in advance by restless and ambitious nations.

"For this purpose of preventing wars there must be a world-controlling council. I am not talking about other purposes, but for the purpose of preventing war there must be a world council, comprising the greatest states which emerge victorious from this war, who will be obligated to keep within certain minimum standards, armaments for the purpose of preserving peace.

"There must also be a world assembly of powers, whose relation to the world executive or controlling power for the purpose of maintaining peace I am in no position to define."

The Eire-ish Election

ON May 30 Eire held an election. De Valera's government had been defeated earlier in the month. After the election a year ago he had 68 followers, against 71 members scattered among four opposition groups. When 64 of them voted against 63 government supporters, Dev, as the Irish call him, went to the country. The vote and the election had nothing to do with the war. Eire has refused to be bothered with that. Every member of the old Dail, save one, was

for De Valera against the war. The issue was railway amalgamation.

In Ireland, as in Nova Scotia, it is the custom to allow 24 hours to elapse between casting the last ballot and counting the first one, probably to give the ballots time to cool off. Furthermore, voting is by proportional representation which delays returns. The final results are not available as this issue goes to press, but early returns indicate that De Valera knew what he was about when he forced the issue and the election.

Fourth Term, or First?

THERE are ifs, buts and uncertainties in the presidential election next November but one thing is comparatively certain; the race will be between Roosevelt and Dewey. If both men are available, and they are likely to be, no one else will have a look in.

Roosevelt may or may not choose to run. If he wants the nomination he can have it, simply by not saying No. The Democrats know that any other Democrat would be buried alive under a political avalanche. There has been a strong anti-Roosevelt faction in the party but they see now that he is the only man living who can save them from political disaster. If even he cannot save them, they have themselves to blame. He has had almost 12 years of power and would like to retire to his farm, Hyde Park, and rest. But the demands of the times, and the call of his party, will probably prove irresistible and he will likely carry the standard through another campaign.

Dewey is willing. He had promised to complete his term as governor of New York but a call from the Republican convention would dissolve the promise. He could hold the office until after the election and return to the gubernatorial chair in case he failed to make the White House. He doesn't look like the



makings of a great president at this distance but he had no difficulty in eliminating Willkie, the strongest other Republican in sight. Dewey is for some kind of world organization or association; the isolationists therefore don't like him for that, but they are in the same boat as the recalcitrant Democrats. They can't do anything about anything.

Be the outcome what it may, Roosevelt's place in history is secure. He was called to office amid the crash of financial empires and the wreck of industrial worlds. By trial and error, he vigorously sought any means that would help lift the country out of economic chaos. He prepared his country, first ideologically and then industrially, for the war which he saw from the first it could not escape. Finally after Pearl Harbor, he led his people in an all-out and irresistible war effort. "Like some tall cliff" the clouds of political strife may be spread around his feet but the approval of history, like eternal sunshine, will settle on his head.



MOON

PART II

MAYOR ORDEN walked to the fire and turned to warm his back. Doctor Winter pulled out the chair at the head of the table and sat down. "I wonder how much longer I can hold this position?" Orden said. "The people don't quite trust me and neither does the enemy. I wonder whether this is a good thing."

"I don't know," said Winter. "You trust yourself, don't you? There's no doubt in your own mind?"

"Doubt? No. I am the Mayor. I don't understand many things." He pointed to the table. "I don't know why they have to hold this trial in here. They're going to try Alex Morden here for murder. You remember Alex? He has that pretty little wife, Molly."

"I remember," said Winter. "She used to teach in the grammar school. Yes, I remember. She's so pretty, she hated to get glasses when she needed them. Well, I guess Alex killed an officer, all right. Nobody's questioned that."

Mayor Orden said bitterly, "Nobody questions it. But why do they try him? Why don't they shoot him? This is not a matter of doubt or certainty, justice or injustice. There's none of that here. Why must they try him—and in my house?"

Winter said, "I would guess it is for the show. There's an idea about it: if you go through the form of a thing, you have it, and sometimes people are satisfied with the form of a thing. We had an army—soldiers with guns—but it wasn't an army, you see. The invaders will have a trial and hope to convince the people that there is justice involved. Alex did kill the captain, you know."

"Yes, I see that," Orden said.

And Winter went on, "If it comes from your house, where the people expect justice—"

He was interrupted by the opening of the door to the right. A young woman entered. She was about thirty and quite pretty. She carried her glasses in her hand. She was dressed simply and neatly and she was very excited. She said quickly, "Annie told me to come right in, sir."

"Why, of course," said the Mayor. "You're Molly Morden."

"Yes, sir, I am. They say that Alex is to be tried and shot."

Orden looked down at the floor for a moment, and Molly went on, "They say

you will sentence him. It will be your words that send him out."

Orden looked up, startled. "What's this? Who says this?"

"The people in the town." She held herself very straight and she asked, half pleadingly, half demanding, "You wouldn't do that, would you, sir?"

"How could the people know what I don't know?" he said.

"That is a great mystery," said Doctor Winter. "That is a mystery that has disturbed rulers all over the world—how the people know. It disturbs the invaders now, I am told, how news runs through censorships, how the truth of things fights free of control. It is a great mystery."

The girl looked up, for the room had suddenly darkened, and she seemed to be afraid. "It's a cloud," she said. "There's word snow is on the way, and it's early, too." Doctor Winter went to the window and squinted up at the sky, and he said, "Yes, it's a big cloud; maybe it will pass over."

Mayor Orden switched on a lamp that made only a little circle of light. He switched it off again and said, "A light in the daytime is a lonely thing."

NOW Molly came near to him again. "Alex is not a murdering man," she said. "He's a quick-tempered man, but he's never broken a law. He's a respected man."

Orden rested his hand on her shoulder and he said, "I have known Alex since he was a little boy. I knew his father and his grandfather. His grandfather was a bear-hunter in the old days. Did you know that?"

Molly ignored him. "You wouldn't sentence Alex?"

"No," he said. "How could I sentence him?"

"The people said you would, for the sake of order."

Mayor Orden stood behind a chair and gripped its back with his hands. "Do the people want order, Molly?"

"I don't know," she said. "They want to be free."

"Well, do they know how to go about it? Do they know what method to use against an armed enemy?"

"No," Molly said, "I don't think so."

"You are a bright girl, Molly; do you know?"

"No, sir, but I think the people feel

that they are beaten if they are docile. They want to show these soldiers they're unbeaten."

"They've had no chance to fight. It's no fight to go against machine guns," Doctor Winter said.

Orden said, "When you know what they want to do, will you tell me, Molly?"

She looked at him suspiciously. "Yes—" she said. "You mean 'no'. You don't trust me."

"But how about Alex?" she questioned.

"I'll not sentence him. He has committed no crime against our people," said the Mayor.

Molly was hesitant now. She said, "Will they—will they kill Alex?"

Orden stared at her and he said, "Dear child, my dear child."

She held herself rigid. "Thank you." Orden came close to her and she said weakly, "Don't touch me. Please don't touch me." And his hand dropped. For a moment she stood still, then she turned stiffly and went out of the door.

SHE had just closed the door when Joseph entered. "Excuse me, sir, the



Lanser leaped up crying, "So it starts! Are you badly hurt, Lieutenant?"

colonel wants to see you. I said you were busy. I knew she was here. And Madame wants to see you, too."

Orden said, "Ask Madame to come in." Joseph went out and Madame came in immediately.

"I don't know how I can run a house," she began; "it's more people than the house can stand. Annie's angry all the time."

"Hush!" Orden said. Madame looked at him in amazement. "I don't know what—"

"Hush!" he said. "Sarah, I want you to go to Alex Morden's house. Do you understand? I want you to stay with Molly Morden while she needs you. Don't talk, just stay with her."

Madame said, "I've a hundred things —"

"Sarah, I want you to stay with Molly Morden. Don't leave her alone. Go now."

She comprehended slowly. "Yes," she said. "Yes, I will. When will it be over?"

"I don't know," he said. "I'll send Annie when it's time."

She kissed him lightly on the cheek and went out. Orden walked to the door and called, "Joseph, I'll see the colonel now."

LANSER came in. He had on a new pressed uniform with a little ornamental dagger at the belt. He said, "Good morning, Your Excellency. I wish to speak to you informally." He glanced at Doctor Winter. "I should like to speak to you alone."

Winter went slowly to the door and as he reached it Orden said, "Doctor!"

Winter turned. "Yes?"

"Will you come back this evening?"

"You will have work for me?" the doctor asked.

"No—no. I just won't like to be alone."

"I will be here," said the doctor.

"And, Doctor, do you think Molly looked all right?"

"Oh, I think so. Close to hysteria, I guess. But she's good stock. She's good, strong stock. She is a Kenderly, you know."

"I'd forgotten," Orden said. "Yes, she is a Kenderly, isn't she?"

Doctor Winter went out and shut the door gently behind him.

Lanser had waited courteously. He watched the door close. He looked at the table and the chairs about it. "I will not tell you, sir, how sorry I am about this. I wish it had not happened."

Mayor Orden bowed, and Lanser went on, "I like you, sir, and I respect you, but I have a job to do. You surely recognize that."

Orden did not answer. He looked straight into Lanser's eyes.

"We do not act alone or on our own judgment."

Between sentences Lanser waited for an answer but he received none.

"There are rules laid down for us, rules

IS DOWN

by John Steinbeck

made in the capital. This man has killed an officer."

At last Orden answered, "Why didn't you shoot him then? That was the time to do it."

Lanser shook his head. "If I agreed with you, it would make no difference. You know as well as I that punishment is largely for the purpose of deterring the potential criminal. Thus, since punishment is for others than the punished, it must be publicized. It must even be dramatized." He thrust a finger in back of his belt and flipped his little dagger.

Orden turned away and looked out of the window at the dark sky. "It will snow tonight," he said.

"Mayor Orden, you know our orders are inexorable. We must get the coal. If your people are not orderly, we will have to restore that order by force." His voice grew stern. "We must shoot people if it is necessary. If you wish to save your people from hurt, you must help us to keep order. Now, it is considered wise by my government that punishment emanate from the local authority. It makes for a more orderly situation."

Orden said softly, "So the people did know. That is a mystery." And louder he said, "You wish me to pass sentence of death on Alexander Morden after a trial here?"

"Yes, and you will prevent much bloodshed later if you will do it."

ORDEN went to the table and pulled out the big chair at its head and sat down. And suddenly he seemed to be the judge, with Lanser the culprit. He drummed with his fingers on the table. He said, "You and your government do not understand. In all the world yours is the only government and people with a record of defeat after defeat for centuries and every time because you did

not understand people." He paused. "This principle does not work. First, I am the Mayor. I have no right to pass sentence of death. There is no one in this community with that right. If I should do it, I would be breaking the law as much as you."

"Breaking the law?" said Lanser.

"You killed six men when you came in. Under our law you are guilty of murder, all of you. Why do you go into this nonsense of law, Colonel? There is no law between you and us. This is war. Don't you know you will have to kill all of us or we in time will kill all of you? You destroyed the law when you came in, and a new law took its place. Don't you know that?"

Lanser said, "May I sit down?"

"Why do you ask? That is another lie."

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You could make me stand if you wished."

Lanser said, "No; it is true whether you believe it or not: personally, I have respect for you and your office, and"—he put his forehead in his hand for a moment—"you see, what I think, sir, I, a man of a certain age and certain memories, is of no importance. I might agree with you, but that would change nothing. The military, the political pattern I work in has certain tendencies and practices which are invariable."

Orden said, "And these tendencies and practices have been proven wrong in every single case since the beginning of the world."

Lanser laughed bitterly. "I, an individual man with certain memories, might agree with you, might even add that one

of the tendencies of the military mind and pattern is an inability to learn, an inability to see beyond the killing which is its

job. But I am not a man subject to memories. The coal miner must be shot publicly, because the theory is that others will then restrain themselves from killing our men."

Orden said, "We need not talk any more, then."

"Yes, we must talk. We want you to help."

Orden sat quietly for a while and then he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. How many men were on the machine guns which killed our soldiers?"

"Oh, not more than twenty, I guess," said Lanser.

"Very well. If you will shoot them, I will condemn Morden."

"You're not serious!" said the colonel.

"But I am serious."

"This can't be done. You know it."

"I know it," said Orden. "And what you ask cannot be done."

Lanser said, "I suppose I knew. Corell will have to be Mayor after all." He looked up quickly. "You will stay for the trial?"

"Yes, I'll stay. Then Alex won't be so lonely."

Lanser looked at him and smiled a little sadly. "We have taken on a job, haven't we?"

"Yes," said the Mayor, "the one im-

possible job in the world, the one thing that can't be done."

"And that is?"

"To break man's spirit permanently."

Orden's head sank a little toward the table, and he said, without looking up, "It's started to snow. It didn't wait for night. I like the sweet, cool smell of the snow."

BY eleven o'clock the snow was falling heavily in big, soft puffs and the sky was not visible at all. People were scurrying through the falling snow, and snow piled up in the doorways and it piled up on the statue in the public square and on the rails from the mine to the harbor. Snow piled up and the little cartwheels skidded as they were pushed along. And over the town there hung a blackness that was deeper than the cloud, and over the town there hung a sullenness and a dry, growing hatred. The people did not stand in the streets long, but they entered the doors and the doors closed and there seemed to be eyes looking from behind the curtains, and when the military went through the street or when the patrol walked down the main street, the eyes were on the patrol, cold and sullen. And in the shops people came to buy little things for lunch and they asked for the goods and got it and paid for it and exchanged no good-day with the seller.

In the little palace drawing-room the lights were on and the lights shone on the falling snow outside the window. The court was in session. Lanser sat at the head of the table with Hunter on his right, then Tonder, and, at the lower end, Captain Loft with a little pile of papers in front of him. On the opposite side, Mayor Orden sat on the colonel's left and Prackle was next to him—Prackle, who scribbled on his pad of paper. Beside the table two guards stood with bayonets fixed, with helmets on their heads, and they were little wooden images. Between them was Alex Morden, a big young man with a wide, low forehead, with deepset eyes and a long, sharp nose. His chin was firm and his mouth sensual and wide. He was wide of shoulder, narrow of hip, and in front of him his manacled hands clasped and unclasped. He was dressed in black trousers, a blue shirt open at the neck, and a dark coat shiny from wear.

CAPTAIN LOFT read from the paper in front of him, "When ordered back to work, he refused to go, and when the order was repeated, the prisoner attacked Captain Loft with the pick-axe he carried. Captain Bentick interposed his body—"

Mayor Orden coughed and, when Loft stopped reading, said, "Sit down, Alex. One of you guards get him a chair." The guard turned and pulled up a chair unquestioningly.

Loft said, "It is customary for the prisoner to stand."

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Joseph and Annie tried vainly to comfort Molly Morden.



LITTLE STRANGER

A short, short story complete on this page

by

WALTER HENRY

AS soon as I heard about it, I went to Regan's saloon. Regan was there. He was a big man, with the coldest black eyes I've ever looked into. When I came in, he was behind the bar. I walked to the bar and said: "You going through with this business?"

He was tinkering with a gun. He gave me a dirty look. I told him what I had to tell him. It didn't take long.

When I was through with Regan, I went out and found the boy. He was leaning against a post outside the Fenton House. His horse, a scrawny pinto, was tied to the post. He must have ridden that horse twenty miles that morning; the brute was white with sweat, and he looked half dead.

When I came up, the boy turned his head and looked at me. He couldn't have been more than twenty. He wore a battered, old sombrero, and his boots weren't any too new. His face was long and narrow; it was brown, from the sun. His eyes were grey and and bloodshot—and shift. His mouth was a weak one, with lines cutting down deep on either side of it. He was just a little bowlegged, and not much to look at.

I stepped up beside him and said, "You slapped the wrong man, boy. Regan's a bad one."

He stared at me and said: "If he'd had his gun, I'd 'a' killed him. He called me a liar."

I studied his face. I knew how he felt—a boy, and a stranger without friends at that, about to meet an experienced gun fighter in a street duel. But I would never have guessed he was scared, from anything his face showed.

"Listen stranger," I said. "Nobody knows you here. Nobody gives a damn whether you fight that man or not. Get on your horse and clear out. You've got nothing to lose."

The boy dug the toe of his boot in the dust. I noticed that his spurs were new. "I ain't yellow," he said quietly. "I'm stayin'."

I took out my watch and looked at it. Twenty-seven minutes past twelve. I had three more minutes to work in. I wanted to save this boy if I could. I couldn't take any chances.

"Regan's a bear cat on the draw," I said. "He'll beat you to it, sure as hell."

The boy didn't say anything. He pulled out the makin's, rolled a cigarette with quick, expert movements of his fingers. When he lighted the cigarette, his hands trembled.

I tried once more. "A kid like you hasn't got a Chinaman's chance against a man like Regan. For the love of God, boy, leave this town quick. Right now, while the going's good!"

"Maybe you're right, friend," he said. "And I thank you. But I think I'll stick around. What's the time?"

"I looked at my watch. "Half-past twelve," I said.

HE threw away his cigarette butt, straightened his shoulders, pulled his hat on tight. He loosened his gun belt a little. He pulled his gun out—he was a left-hander, I noticed—tested the trigger, slipped it back into the holster.

"All set," he said, and stepped out into the street. When he got to the middle of the street, he halted, turned to his right, and started off. I thought that the lines about his mouth had deepened, and under his tan he looked pale. But his eyes were like grey ice as he walked.

He moved very slowly. He held his head rigid. He walked on the balls of his feet. He seemed to be looking straight down the centre of the street. But I could see that he wasn't missing anything.

The street was about four hundred yards long, at a guess. I figured that if Regan was around now—as he'd told the boy he would be—he would probably wait in his saloon, at the other end of the street. The thing would happen as the boy passed his place and Regan stepped out.

The boy may have figured it that way, too. But he wasn't taking any chances. One slow step at a



Illustrated
by

MAURICE
MACDONALD.

He rolled a cigarette with quick, expert movements of his fingers.

time, he moved. He kept touching the butt of his gun—just touching it. Now and then he'd stop, and look cautiously around.

I trailed him. I stayed on the sidewalk. I kept about ten yards behind him. I wasn't afraid of any wild bullets from Regan.

The Palace, a saloon—not Regan's place—was halfway down the street—only two hundred yards from where we started, but it took the boy a long time to reach it. When he reached it, he surprised me; he turned quickly and walked in.

I jumped after him. When I got inside, he was at the bar. "A shot of whisky," I heard him say to the bartender, in that dead, hard drawl of his. There were four or five punchers standing near the door. Two of them were friends of Regan. None of them said a word; none of them moved. They all seemed frozen.

The boy took the drink at one gulp. He threw a silver dollar on the bar and walked out. He passed me as though he had never seen me.

Two hundred yards more to go. It might happen at any moment now. I couldn't be sure just what would happen; I didn't know Regan well enough to dope it out.

THE boy reached the centre of the street, wheeled to the left, and went on toward Regan's. He moved slower than before. This time I didn't follow him. It might be safer in the doorway of the Palace; I stayed there. . . . I kept wondering what Regan was going to do.

There were five hundred people in that town. Half of them, behind closed blinds and corners were watching.

Once, just before the boy reached a corner, he yanked out his gun. I thought we were going to have it then. Nothing happened.

When he was opposite Regan's place, one of the punchers whispered: "Now" I took a quick look at my watch. It was twelve thirty-seven. . . . The boy passed Regan's place. He reached the end of the street. He turned there and stood looking toward us.

I said: "Looks like the kid's wasting his time," and I went out and waited for the boy in the middle of the street.

He came back the same way he made the first trip. One step at a time, one slow step at a time, eyes straight ahead. When he reached the Palace, I trailed along again. I knew then that if it was going to happen it would happen in this last stretch. "Careful, boy," I called out. "Don't take any chances."

It seemed like an hour before we reached the pinto. I'm an old man, now, but I'll never forget how I felt as we reached that horse.

The boy got there before I did. I ran to him. I put out my hand. "Shake, boy!" I said. "Put it there! I've seen mighty few men who would do what you just did."

He didn't see my hand. He didn't even look at me. He said, "I ain't yellow," and began untying the pinto.

I hadn't planned to tell him. Now I gave it to him straight. "No," I said, "you ain't yellow, boy. But I guess I saved your life!"

He seemed mildly interested. "Yeah?" he said slowly and climbed on to his horse.

I watched him start to roll a cigarette. "Listen, young feller," I said. "I couldn't let Regan kill a boy like you. So I up and gave him some news."

"Yeah?" He flicked a quick look at me.

"Sure," I said. "I told that quitter your name was William Bonney," I laughed. "Ever hear of Bonney, boy? He's hell with a gun, they say . . . You know whom I mean—Billy the Kid!"

The boy stared at me for a moment. He didn't change expression. "Well, now, ain't that curious, stranger," he drawled. His eyes bit into mine hard. "I am Billy the Kid."

And that time he cleared out . . . in a hurry.

HOME CANNING NOTES

To get the most out of sugar allotted,
this year's canning plans must
be up-to-date and exact

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

Have a Plan

Check up on:

What you canned last year.
What you have left over.

Your family's likes and dislikes, also
considering their nutritional needs.

What you put into your jars will de-
pend largely on what is available. The
garden will probably yield a profusion
of vegetables, perhaps some fruits.
Other fruits will come from the woods.
Others will have to be bought. Put up
larger quantities of those that are
favorites, but don't neglect the others
entirely—try to step up their popu-
larity.

Label all jars. Contents and date are
most important. If different methods
are used for the same product, indicate
which is which on the jar label. Keep
in a notebook a record of the number
of jars of each food canned, for future
reference.

About Syrup

Syrup, we are finding, need not be
so thick as was once thought neces-
sary. In fact, the flavor of the fruit
is much more in evidence when a
thinner syrup is used. And if proper
sterilization is carried out, the fruit
will keep perfectly, sugar or no sugar.
If you have been using up your sugar
quota trying to keep up to pre-war
standards, try using one of the fol-
lowing syrups for your fruits.

Very thin syrup, for use with sweet
fruits such as blueberries and pears:
1 cup sugar to 3 cups water, yields ap-
proximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups.

Thin syrup, for strawberries and
peaches and fruits of similar sweet-
ness: 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water,
yields approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups.

Moderately thin syrup, which can
also be used for strawberries and
peaches; 1 cup sugar to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water,
yields approximately 2 cups.

Medium syrup, for fruits such as
sour cherries and plums: 1 cup sugar
to 1 cup water, yields approximately
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups.

With 10 lbs. Sugar

Ten pounds of sugar per person can
be stretched out to take care of quite
a large amount of fruit. These figures
are the result of experimental work
done in the kitchens of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Large Fruits		
Type of syrup	Amount of syrup per quart	Quarts of canned fruit
Very thin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups	40
Thin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups	30
Mod. thin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups	27
Medium	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups	20
Small Fruits		
Type of syrup	Amount of syrup per quart	Quarts of canned fruit
Very thin	1 cup	65
Thin	1 cup	44
Mod. thin	1 cup	40
Medium	1 cup	30

About Equipment

Rubber rings: Wartime rubber rings
for home canning are now available in
two thicknesses. The thicker ones,
when stacked on top of one another
measure 12 to the inch, while the
thinner ones are 14 to the inch. They
are designated 12-cut and 14-cut, and
this should be marked on the box. The
thicker 12-cut rings are the most
generally satisfactory.

Pressure cookers: There was hope
that this year metal would be released
for making some pressure cookers. At
the time of writing, however, there is
no definite word of such. If you have
been hoping to obtain one of these
cookers, keep in touch with the supply
situation through your local hardware
merchant.

Glass jars: It is also hoped that
some pint sealers will be available this
year. This will be good news for small
families who find the contents of a
quart sealer too much for one, or even
two meals.

Take Extra Care

Keep the time in mind. Processing
should be timed accurately from the
minute the water in the hot water
bath boils vigorously; the gauge on the
pressure cooker registers the required
pressure; or from three minutes after
the door of the steam cooker has been
closed.

The open kettle method is not rec-
ommended, even for fruits, with the
thinner syrups we are using these days.
Spoilage may occur due to contamina-
tion while the jars are being filled.

Boil all home canned vegetables, ex-
cept tomatoes, for 10 minutes before
using. Never taste them before cook-
ing. If there are any signs of spoilage,
destroy the food, preferably by
burning.

Cool sealers in upright position, not
inverted. Never tighten the top of the
jar after it is cold, as this may break
the seal.

Be Up-To-Date

Be prepared: Before you start to
can, be sure you know what you are
going to do, and the method you are
going to use. Satisfy yourself that it is
the best method. If it is the one
mother or grandmother used years ago,
it can probably be improved on by
modern knowledge. Keep yourself up-
to-date by reading current magazine
articles and bulletins on the subject.

Home Canning Bulletin: For just
such a purpose, the Consumer Branch
of the Department of Agriculture in
Ottawa have a new revision of their
canning bulletin. It has been prepared
with special wartime problems in mind
and will prove a most helpful guide.
You may obtain a copy, free of charge
by writing to the Publications Branch
of the Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa. Keep it near at hand for fre-
quent reference during the canning
season.



TWENTY YEARS OF GROWTH

The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association turned failure into success and piled up \$1,800,000 of business last year

BUSINESS is as dependent on history as are politics and government. It is not given to very many of the so-called wizards and geniuses of business or finance to apply an entirely new concept or principle of success. Mostly we benefit from the mistakes of others, and occasionally it is possible to build on our own mistakes.

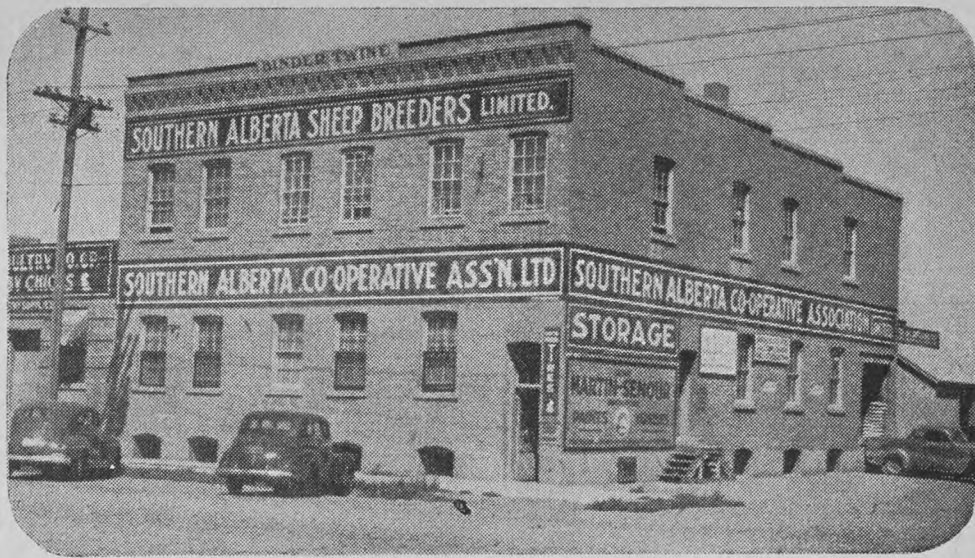
The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association Limited, with headquarters at Lethbridge, Alberta, is an example of failure followed by success. Away back in the early days of western farm organization—as early, in fact, as 1912—some of the men in the Lethbridge area decided that they needed an organization for the primary purpose of selling alfalfa hay. They, therefore, organized Farm Products Limited, with headquarters at Coaldale, and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. As many other farm organizations have found out, going through the forms of organization was no guarantee to success, and for 11 years the organization struggled with financial difficulties until in 1923 it was about ready to fold up.

Some members of the organization, however, were not ready to give up. They thought they could see where some major mistakes had been made; and the result was that they organized the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association Limited, and incorporated it on April 24, 1924, under the Co-operative Societies Act. Coming as it did about the same time as the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool, the new association sought very wide powers and began to operate on a contract basis. This legal device, however, was not durable, and about 1930 it was thrown out. Since then, dependence has been placed on the voluntary co-operation of growers.

W. C. McKenzie is not only the present manager of the Southern Alberta Co-operative but is the only manager the Association has ever had. He was a director of the old Farm Products Limited, and at that time operated a farm. Moreover, he was one of those who believed that mistakes could be rectified, and failure changed into success. Today, after 19 years of operation, the organization has approximately 1,700 members within a radius of about 80 miles of Lethbridge and, of these, about 1,000 are shareholders in the Association. Until 1943, capital invested amounted to less than \$25,000, and dividends during the years had amounted to about 95 per cent of this amount. During 1943 a further \$10,000 was added to capital, and business volume amounted to \$1,800,867.35 which resulted in a surplus for the year, after operating expenses, reserve for bad debts, and depreciation, of \$22,117.58.

OVER 90 per cent of the business of the Association consists of livestock marketing. The balance, amounting to \$155,064.12 in 1943 consisting of merchandise in the nature of supplies such as twine, mixed feeds, lubricating oil, fertilizer, insecticides, paint, tankage, bone meal, etc. Net book assets of the Association amount to about \$88,000, and consist principally of buildings, merchandise, and accounts receivable. Reserves for depreciation and bad debts totalled \$24,760 as at December 31, 1943.

Three branches for the sale of farm supplies are maintained at Cardston, Taber and Coaldale, while at seven additional points weighing scales are owned



Head office and central warehouse building of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association Limited, at Lethbridge, Alberta. Guide photo

and operated. All of these, of course, are in addition to the main warehouse at Lethbridge, a special warehouse at the same point, for oil, and an office at the Lethbridge stockyards.

The Directors reported at the end of 1942 that operating cost of 2.2 per cent was the lowest in the history of the Association, but 1943 showed a reduction to 1.9 per cent, which was, to say the least, satisfactory.

The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association is not affiliated with any co-operative wholesale society, or with any other co-operative organization. It is, however, a member of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, of which Mr. McKenzie is the Livestock Director; and also supports the Canadian Federation

of Agriculture in the general interest of farm organization across Canada.

This year, 1944, marks the 100th anniversary of the real beginning of co-operative distribution. It will be just 100 years on December 21, 1944, when 12 poor Lancashire weavers, living in Rochdale, celebrated a full year of self-denial by opening a small shop with a very meagre supply of butter, bread, tea and similar necessities, on a total capital of £20, which they had managed to save at the rate of one penny per week, each. The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers thus established, in their extremity, the direction in which co-operation was to go in the future, and paved the way for the great English and Scot-

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NORTHERN SEEDS GO TO MARKET

Sixteen local associations, one central co-operative and an interprovincial sales agency market forage crop seeds from Saskatchewan northern farm fringe

NO matter how the word may be overworked, organization is a modern necessity. Our world has grown far too complex for the individual—unless he is a landscape painter, and can work entirely on his own—to pick his way successfully along its intricacies and varied patterns.

It scarcely can be said, as yet, that agriculture is efficiently organized. Farm life has so many facets and farm management problems are so different and so varied, that really efficient organization must be the result of long-continued trial and error. Nevertheless, the last forty years has brought a notable development in organization for the sale of farm products, and for the purchase of farm supplies. In variety of products, and in variety of organization much experience has been recorded. The problems of one agricultural area are different from those of another. Marketing problems with one product may be more complex than with others. For some products it may be desirable to take them farther along in the direction of the consumer than with others.

When the growers of alfalfa, clover and grass seeds in the prairie provinces wanted to develop some satisfactory marketing method, they had no precise pattern to follow. They are located, mainly, on the grey soil of the forest area, along the northern fringe of settlement. The nature of their farm economy is far different from the wheat economy of the prairies, and the markets for their products are not, for the most part, world markets, although there is normally a large export business to the United States.

The area in which these forage crop seeds are grown is a new area, and is even yet at the beginning of its development stage. When, therefore, about 40 growers of Grimm alfalfa seed each undertook, in 1935 to buy a \$5 share in the White Fox Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Co-operative Association Limited, incorporated under the Co-operative Marketing Act in Saskatchewan, the first notable attempt to market forage crop seeds co-operatively in the prairie provinces was launched. This first local association grew and rough-cleaned the seed and shared the proceeds of sale on the pooling principle, keeping a small amount of the proceeds in reserve. By 1937, reserve had accumulated to the point where it was considered safe to build the present warehouse and cleaning plant at White Fox. Provision had been made for operating expense and reserve at a maximum of two cents per pound of seed delivered by growers, to be held back from the proceeds due each member. By 1938, the White Fox Association had handled about 1½ million pounds of cleaned alfalfa seed.

By 1939, a dozen or more other areas had developed small, local organizations in the northern part of Saskatchewan, and it was realized that some co-ordination of their activities was called for. This desire crystallized, and with the aid of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited, was formed in 1939 to market co-operatively all kinds of forage crop

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Left: Utting Bros., Lenswood, Manitoba, bag their Grimm alfalfa seed.

Below: These two plants grown at Lenswood and Swan River, Manitoba, show different habits of seed setting. Photos by D. A. Brown, Dom. Exper. Farm, Brandon



Above: Small quantities only of timothy seed are handled by the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Seed Growers. Photo: Montana State College

Left: Brome grass is the most important of the grasses to go to market

THE Country GUIDE

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Postwar Reconstruction

Before Canada had emerged from the depression; while millions were still unemployed, and farm prices were still far below pre-depression levels, the war came. Modern war demands goods on a scale limited only by the country's capacity to produce them. To the new task the nation buckled down. Unemployment disappeared, the workers speeded up, old people went back to work, even child labor was conscripted. Payrolls shot up and farm income increased. The depression became a memory. Now the question is raised, long, loud and from all points of the compass: If the country can be lifted out of a depression by war, why can't full employment and stabilized prosperity be guaranteed in time of peace? Perhaps they can be guaranteed, but if they are, it must be by a far different technique from that which produced them during the war. For one thing is certain: After the war is won an entirely new set of conditions will have to be faced.

* * *

In considering this business two things must be kept in mind: First, that for the products of war industry the government is providing the market; second, that in providing the market the country is piling up debt to the tune of over three thousand million dollars every twelve months. This cannot and will not go on forever. When the stress of war is removed, the government will cease to furnish a market for five or six billion dollars worth of goods and services a year; and the people of this country will quit buying 1,400 million dollars worth of government bonds every six months. Furthermore, taxation will have to be reduced. At present, one out of every two dollars of the income of a man with a moderate income who is pulling his weight, reaches the federal treasury by one channel or another, and fifty cents of the dollar is in taxes. He isn't complaining—he is buying more bonds—but he can't keep up the pace indefinitely. After the war he is going to demand some relief from the burden and he is going to get it.

* * *

New certainties regarding federal financing will face the government when the war is over and demobilization completed. An enormous public debt will have to be serviced. Even at three per cent, the country will be lucky if the annual interest bill alone does not exceed the total pre-war budget. Every dollar paid back on bonds or savings certificates will have to be reborrowed or raised by taxation. Vast and costly schemes of social security have been blue printed. They will cost plenty, and a good share of the cost will fall directly on the federal treasury. There is the contingency of unemployment in the period between war and peacetime industry. The country is pledged to assist returned men while they complete their education, to train them for new avocations, or to set up in farming any of them who desire it. Those who have been maimed, and dependents of those who have paid the supreme sacrifice must be provided for. And on top of it all will be the contribution this country is expected to make to the relief and rehabilitation of war-ravaged Europe and China.

* * *

Now, all these commitments have to be faced

and financed before the country comes down to any program for stimulating and supplementing private industry in providing that higher standard of wellbeing which every one has been led to expect in the Brave New World that is to emerge from the fires of this universal conflagration. Making plans for that new world has become a competition in discovering new methods of spending government money by the barge load. Everybody is to have an adequate diet guaranteed by the state. Slums must go and their places taken by modern apartment blocks with playgrounds for the children; hundreds of thousands of new homes must be built and other hundreds of thousands remodelled and repaired. Electricity must be brought to every farm gate; the plan for Manitoba, the easiest province to electrify in Canada, will cost about \$675 per farm, not counting the electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, frigidaire or electric lighting. The child on the northern edge of civilization must have the same educational advantages as the child who plays within sight of a university campus. Under agricultural products there must be a sagless price floor, guaranteed from the federal treasury. The guarantee of all these amenities is to be superimposed upon the cold naked financial obligations to which the country is already committed and pledged.

* * *

The provision of that higher standard of wellbeing is not alone the responsibility of the government. It is the joint responsibility of the government and business. It will call for the highest degree of co-operation between business and the government to shorten and mitigate the change-over to peacetime industry; to get industry back to work providing full employment and manufacturing the goods which enter into the standard of wellbeing; and to keep industry busy providing the employment and manufacturing the goods. The keystone of the arch is the wise and provident use of the capital resources of the country. The people of Canada would like to see the business leaders of the nation willing and anxious to consult with the government in working out plans by which more elastic and healthy credit conditions could be established and maintained, financial piracy curbed, trade with other countries encouraged and alternating booms and depressions ironed out. The whole system, especially in its financial aspects, is in dire need of a thorough renovation. The experiences of the twenties and the thirties were enough to convince anyone of that. We should hear less about bureaucratic control and more about co-operation between business and the government for the good of the Canadian people.

Stability At All Costs

The benefits of price control are not confined to the war period. The most important factor in postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction will be stability of money values. Inflation now would inevitably result in deflation after the war. No western farmer needs to be told that he cannot plan successfully when prices are fluctuating violently. The same is true of the nation as a whole. Stability of price levels is a necessity if plans for readjustment to a peacetime basis and for the maintenance of full employment are to be successfully implemented.

Price control will need to be carried on for some time after the war. There is the experience of the last war to go by. Following the close of hostilities, a postwar boom developed which sent prices far above the levels that had been attained during the conflict. Then came the 1920 slump, which was the first great disaster to overtake western agriculture. From that setback it never fully recovered. After this war there will be a strong demand for goods that have been withheld from the people during the war period. These goods will not be immediately available. The readjustment of industry from a war to a peacetime basis will take time. Until it is completed and there is again an abundance of peacetime goods, the control of prices will be just as necessary, if not more so, than it is now.

Economic peace and stabilization are pre-

requisites of international peace. Plans are being made for a worldwide system to maintain price and exchange stability. It is one of the most hopeful moves looking toward a stabilized peace and to greater freedom of international trade. Canada, as one of the great trading nations of the world, stands to gain as much as any of them from the success of such a system. The nations which will benefit soonest are those whose price structure is the least chaotic to begin with. Donald Gordon's job cannot be dropped the minute the Nazi generals shoot Hitler and start crying "Kamerad."

A Statesman of the Commonwealth

There are times when the leader of a state finds himself in a position where he represents his country before the world in a special way. He is then above the wrangling of domestic politics. The policies which he presents may not be, indeed can scarcely be, supported by all his fellow countrymen, but he stands there as the spokesman of his nation, the symbol of his people. Such was the position of Prime Minister Mackenzie King when he faced both houses of the British parliament and addressed them on the contribution of Canada to the war, on the policies in which he believes regarding the Commonwealth, and on the attitude the Commonwealth should take in shaping the peace. He spoke with dignity, with courage and with statesmanlike conviction and ability. Canada is the senior dominion of the Commonwealth. She is making a full contribution to the war. Her people, on account of their geographical position and their cosmopolitan nature are keenly aware of world affairs and of the great currents of human emotions and of economic and historical interests which shape the destinies of nations. The Prime Minister spoke with firm assurance as the tried and experienced leader of such a people as he stood before the members of the houses of parliament of the mother country and addressed, not them alone, but a world audience. No Canadian need be ashamed of the way in which Mackenzie King acquitted himself on that great occasion.

Well Over the Top

The Sixth Victory Loan was oversubscribed by about two hundred million dollars. The campaign did not receive the stimulus of the opening of a second front, but did not need it. The country came across. It has settled down to the grim business of war and conditions have, in a sense, been stabilized, for the present at least, on that basis. Some three-quarters of a million men are in the armed forces. The money cost is about six billions a year; half of it raised by taxation and half by internal loans. A billion dollars worth of goods a year in excess of the nation's requirements are being produced and are being given away to Allied Nations under the Mutual Aid arrangement. The people generally, as well as business institutions, know about what is expected of them and act accordingly.


A new phase of the war will open up with the opening of the second front. For the first time, the full military might of the Western powers will be hurled into the battle. There are grim possibilities that new and more atrocious methods of warfare may be inaugurated by the Nazi hyenas as they feel themselves being cornered. The use of new lethal gases, of new weapons, of bacteria warfare, of the mass murder of whole populations in the occupied countries may be resorted to. But for every measure, a counter measure can be found. Dominance in the air makes the use of counter measures more effective in this case. The experience on the Russian front indicates that the Nazis have used about every weapon in their arsenal that they dare. The assault on the western front will be a combined air, sea and land operation of such gigantic proportions that there is no basis for a comparison with any similar operation that ever preceded it. The time and care taken in its preparation is ample evidence of that. Should the war demand it, the people of this Dominion can rise to still greater heights of sacrifice.

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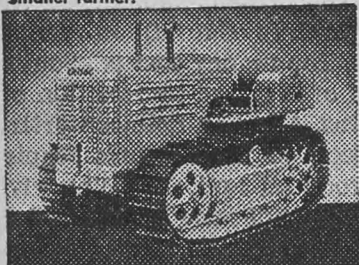
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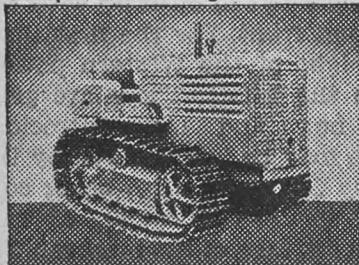
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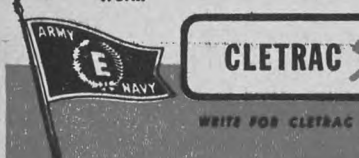
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News of Agriculture

Intentions To Plant

IF the intentions of prairie farmers to seed various crops this spring were correctly assessed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, about 2¼ million acres less is seeded to oats, barley, flax and rye this year, and over a million acres less will be summerfallowed. This total decrease in coarse grains and summerfallow will be more than taken up by increased wheat acreage, which, it is estimated, will amount to 328,000 acres in Manitoba, 2,460,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 966,000 acres in Alberta, making a total increased wheat acreage in the three prairie provinces of 3,754,000.

Nevertheless, the acreage seeded to wheat in the prairie provinces this year, estimated at 20,483,000 acres, will still be more than 7¼ million acres lower than the high wartime acreage of 27,750,000 acres in 1940. The acreages devoted to oats, barley and flax seed, while still below the very high levels of 1943, will, nevertheless, be substantially above the average of the last four years. Manitoba, among the prairie provinces, will come near to holding her 1943 coarse grain acreages.

If yields equal to the longtime average are secured in western Canada this year, it will mean that production of oats in the three prairie provinces will be about 50 million bushels lower than last year, and barley about 25 million bushels lower. In other words, the combined production of oats and barley would amount to about 512 million bushels, whereas, it is anticipated that the total consumption, or disappearance, of these grains during the crop year, 1943-44, will amount to 560 million bushels, including animal feed, seed for the 1944 crop, and export to the United States. Farm feed reserve may, therefore, reach levels dangerously low, in view of our very high livestock population.

Europe After 1918

FOLLOWING the First World War, in 1914-18, it took about seven years for the European continent to restore its food production to pre-war levels. Basically, the agricultural situation in Europe today is weaker than it was at the conclusion of World War I. The longer the war lasts, the weaker it will become, and unless relief from North America and assistance in reconstruction is secured, the reconstruction of European agriculture will be long delayed.

In 1919 there were only about 30 per cent of the pre-war number of pigs along the coast of Europe from Holland to Denmark; and in other areas, such as that from Bavaria through Switzerland, there were from 60 to 80 per cent of pre-war pig numbers remaining. The recovery in the pig population was, however, rapid in all districts.

Cattle declined slightly less than 10 per cent on the average in most of France, Switzerland and the Netherlands, as well as in most parts of Germany. In the battlefield areas, including Belgium, and in some parts of southern France, the cattle decline was more than 20 per cent.

Packing House Labor

THE packing house labor situation improved somewhat during May, but as at the end of May about 325 packing house workers were still needed, principally in Edmonton and Winnipeg. Plants in Calgary, and all Saskatchewan plants, at Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina, with a possible exception of Moose Jaw, were in fairly good shape.

National Selective Service raised the labor priority of the packing industry from B to A, with the result that local employment offices were able to direct more men to the industry. A considerable number of farmers, who had spent the winter months in packing plants and returned to the farm for seeding, were returning to the packing plants

again after seeding was completed. Packing house employees were protected against call-ups for military training, by a request to Mobilization Boards for postponements in such cases; and, for whatever it might be worth, National Defense Authorities were asked to give leave to men for work in the packing houses, on a basis similar to that arranged for farm operation.

Notwithstanding that the number of packing house workers was increased from the end of August, 1943, to April 15, 1944, from 12,276 to 16,222, it is evident that men seeking work do not find employment in meat packing particularly attractive. Consequently, an easing up of the packing house labor situation during the summer months will not guarantee against an acute labor situation this fall when the usual rush of livestock to markets may be expected to take place.

Saskatchewan Co-op. Legislation

THE last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature passed several amendments to co-operative legislation. One amendment made it permissible to organize co-operative farming enterprises. Another permits an association organized with share capital to convert to a membership fee basis. Still another makes it possible to use up to 15 per cent of the earnings of a co-operative association for the payment for any special services or for payment to any company before distributing patronage dividends. This is in order to facilitate the use of funeral benefits and other mutual type services. Still another amendment provides that the reserve of a co-operative association shall be built up until it is equal to at least 10 per cent of total assets, instead of 30 per cent of paid up capital, as formerly. Finally, federation of co-operatives for non-commercial services may now be incorporated under The Co-operative Associations Act.

The Credit Union Act was amended to enable credit unions to deposit as freely with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society as with chartered banks and trust companies, instead of up to 25 per cent of their working capital, as formerly. Credit unions may also invest freely in Victory Bonds and Saskatchewan government bonds, while

they may invest up to 25 per cent of their working capital in shares of other credit unions. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society, or securities such as school district debentures, telephone debentures, municipal debentures, authorized by The Trustee Act, but not in securities which are a first charge upon land. It is also provided, now that a minor may become a member of a credit union, but may not vote at meetings until he has reached the age of 16 years and cannot hold office until he is 18.

Transmuted Wood

CHEMICALLY treated wood, which is to ordinary wood as steel is to iron, is the result of a new du Pont process recently announced. It is claimed that soft poplar, for instance, becomes as hard as hard maple, and that a hard maple will become as hard as ebony. At the same time, swelling, shrinking and warping are practically eliminated. Wood for treatment is sealed in a metal cylinder and subjected to a vacuum which draws out all the entrapped air, after which the wood is subjected to a solution applied under pressure within the vacuum. The result is the formation, in the very cell walls of the wood, of hard, water-insoluble, unmeltable resins.

It is said that lumber can be reduced in thickness by pressing instead of sawing, and held there permanently in its hardened state. Colors can be introduced with the chemicals as required, and furniture made from wood so treated be shipped to all parts of the



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Because the purchase of a milking machine saved them hours of time and labor, thousands of dairymen have been able to carry on and benefit from the great demand for dairy products in recent years. "Hand milking" is out for them now that they have experienced the comfort and convenience of a mechanical milker.

In the progress that Canadian agriculture has made in improved methods and practices, equipment engineered and manufactured by Massey-Harris has played an important part. Among the time and labor saving machines your local Massey-Harris dealer has to offer is the Rite Way Milker. Make it a point to ask him for full particulars.



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world without danger of drawers and doors becoming ill-fitting. Perhaps wood fence posts would not rot off, either, if so treated.

German Food Supply

ACCORDING to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Washington, Germany's production and consumption of food so far in this war has been sustained at levels far above those of 1914-18. In the matter of food, Germany was well prepared for war in 1939. She produced over 85 per cent of her food, and beginning in 1937, she accumulated considerable stocks of grain, fats and sugar. At the outbreak of war, her only substantial deficits were fats and oils. Also, she was dependent on imported feed supplies for only 10 per cent of her requirements, while up to 1943, she had a relatively large supply of commercial fertilizer, other than phosphates.

Her relative abundance of food was not due so much to food imported from conquered countries, as to her own internal production. Shortages of labor, fertilizer and machinery were minimized, and any loss in total output was more than offset by a diversion from feed to food, and by a change in consumption from foodstuffs of animal origin to foodstuffs of vegetable origin. The composition of the German diet has deteriorated to a considerable extent, but it is still maintained at a tolerably adequate level. Wartime shortages will become more and more important during the balance of this year and 1945. The nearer actual fighting gets to Germany herself, the more serious wartime shortages will be. Should there be a severe reduction in food obtainable from outside Germany, the total German food supply would probably be seriously curtailed, but any serious curtailment would probably be postponed until the end of 1944 at the earliest.

Tractor Ownership

IN spite of the trend toward power machinery on Canadian farms, more than half a million Canadian farms were without a tractor in December, 1943. As at that date, 734,760 Canadian farms owned 193,689 tractors and 28,279 combines. Of the tractors, less than a third, or 64,627 were rubber mounted with pneumatic tires.

Even in western Canada, where power farming is thought to be very general, the 296,000 farms in the three prairie provinces have purchased only 170,868 tractors, all told, since 1919. Saskatchewan farmers, at the end of last year, owned 63,272 tractors—almost as many as the farmers of Manitoba (26,378), and Alberta (42,964) combined. Saskatchewan farmers also owned 15,241 combines, about half again as many as in Manitoba (3,343) and Alberta (7,742).

Census figures in 1941 indicated that 10.7 per cent of the farmers in eastern Canada owned tractors, as compared with 35 per cent by western farmers.

Scotland's Farm Efficiency

THE Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Thomas Johnston, recently developed a syllogism in Glasgow before the National Farmers Union and Chamber of Agriculture of Scotland. It went something like this. British farming stands high in comparison with other lands. English farming does not do as well as Scots farming. Therefore, Scots farmers must be on top of the world. He was referring to a recent suggestion by the Hon. R. S. Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, that British farmers should improve their efficiency, in preparation for the postwar world. Mr. Johnston referred to a documented comparison between English farming and farming in seven leading agricultural countries in Europe, made by Professor Ashley before the Royal Society of Arts in 1942, in which it was shown that English farming takes first place in value of output per worker, and almost certainly first place in average income for persons in full-time employment.

It would appear that, since 1941, an increase from 82 per cent to 89 per cent

in special and grade A quality beef has occurred in Scotland, while England's figure remains at 58 per cent, where it stood at 1941. Also, about 33 per cent of the dairy cattle on one of the largest Scots markets in 1942 were sold to English buyers. In Scotland, 25 per cent of the total number of milk producers produced 33 per cent of all tuberculin tested milk, whereas, in England and Wales, only three per cent of all producers produced this type of milk. Scottish yield of wheat, barley, potatoes, sweet turnips, mangos and hay are also higher than the average yields in England and Wales. The oats yields in both parts of Britain are the same, but the yield of sugar beets is higher in England than in Scotland.

Vitamin B White Bread

THE Canadian Council on Nutrition believes that all white bread offered for sale, or for use in public eating places in Canada, should be made with vitamin B white flour (Canada Approved) and that the bread made from such flour shall conform to the standard of vitamin B white bread (Canada Approved). At a meeting of the Council early in May, a resolution to this effect was passed. The resolution also reaffirmed its previous view "that higher extraction of wheat, such as used to make Canada Approved white flour is a proper step toward assisting the public in the selection and use of food for adequate nutrition"; and also considered "that at the present time the addition of synthetic vitamins to flour and bread, except under emergency conditions, is not advisable."

The Canadian milling and baking industries have not been enthusiastic about the vitamin B white flour made as a result of a higher extraction of the branny layers of the wheat kernel which contain quantities of the vitamin B complex. They favor the policy followed in the United States, where "enrichment" or "fortification" is practised, by adding synthetic or commercially manufactured vitamins to ordinary white flour. The result is that the vitamin B white flour approved by the Dominion Government has not been available readily in all parts of the country, and this, too, the Canadian Council on nutrition deplors.

City Farmers

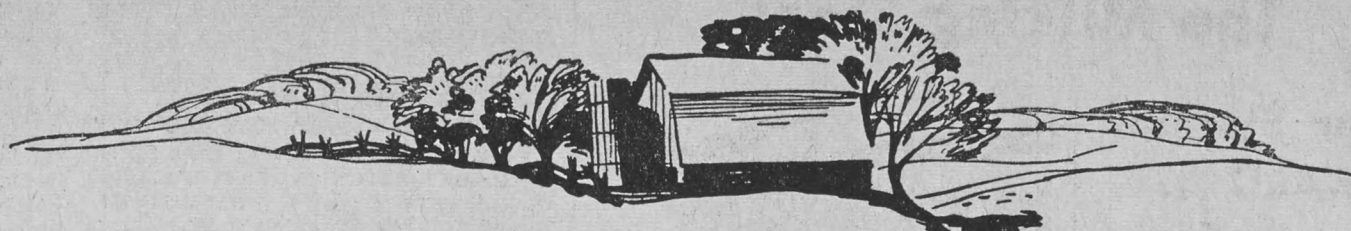
IT may surprise many of our readers who are accustomed to large, spacious farm gardens themselves, and who are not inclined to attach much importance to the poky little vegetable gardens on city lots, to know that wartime gardens in urban centres of more than 1,000 population, produced last year about 115 million pounds of vegetables. A total of 209,200 wartime gardens averaging about 550 pounds of vegetables each, were required to produce this result.

Over 50 per cent of the total vegetables produced were potatoes and tomatoes, potatoes alone amounting to 37.1 per cent, or 21,474 tons, and tomatoes amounting to 7,897 tons. Carrots were next in importance with 5,596 tons, followed by beets with 3,723 tons.

Branded Beef Sales Increase

THE Dominion Department of Agriculture reports a very sharp increase in the quantity of branded beef sold in 1943, as compared with previous years. It is acknowledged that there was some improvement in the quality of the cattle marketed, but the department asserts that the main cause of the increase "was the fact that all cattle eligible for red brand, and nearly all those eligible for blue, were branded, a result largely of price ceiling. In previous years, many cattle eligible for red or blue were not branded."

Last year, 75,714,223 pounds of branded beef were sold. This compares with 34,728,652 pounds in 1939. Red brand beef last year totaled 33,994,170 pounds, compared with 11,958,629 pounds in 1939.



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It Pays to Streamline the A's

By R. D. SINCLAIR

Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton

THERE is a new slogan being used in Alberta in connection with swine improvement work—"Streamline the A's—It Pays."

This is just another way of suggesting that the profitable thing for the farmer to do is to sell his hogs at around the 200-pound mark before they become overfinished and while they have a reasonably good chance of making the A grade on the rail.

A great many swine raisers accepted this philosophy a good many years ago. They have been watching weights carefully and marketing at around the 200-pound figure, believing that hogs of this weight provided bacon which was most likely to capture the British market for us and also meet with a good reception on the part of the average Canadian consumer.

At the same time a very substantial percentage of pig producers have never been satisfied with this situation. The question comes up repeatedly at farmers' meetings and in discussions here and there—"Why should I have to sell my hogs just when they are doing their best and putting on the cheapest gains?" I believe that in my twenty-odd years of studying the habits and needs of the bacon hog, this question has been asked more frequently than any other. It started popping up in 1922 when live grading started and has been on the program pretty regularly ever since. Let us cross-examine the pig, both dead and alive, and see if we can find the answer to this question.

A good place to start is to check on the composition of the body of the pig as he grows and develops. When the pig is young and light in weight, the body contains a comparatively large amount of water, not just in the internal organs, but in the actual tissues themselves—muscle and so on. Then, too, his body contains a larger percentage of lean meat and a smaller amount of fat than when he reaches a heavier weight and takes on more finish. Table I shows the changes that take place in the make-up of the body as the pig develops:

Table I

	Water %	Protein %	Fat %
Growing pig (100 lbs.)	66.8	14.9	16.2
Fairly fat pig (200 lbs.)	54.0	14.5	28.5
Very fat pig (300 lbs.)	42.5	11.6	42.6

These figures make it clear that the body of a 100-pound pig contains a large percentage of water and a small amount of fat. As the weight increases from 100 pounds to 200 pounds the water decreases by approximately 12 pounds and the fat increases by a similar amount. From 200 pounds to 300 pounds another 12 pounds of water is lost and 14 pounds of fat takes its place. The amount of protein (lean meat, etc.) in each 100 pounds of live weight varies only slightly up to the 200-pound mark, but drops in proportion as the fattening process goes on to the 300-pound stage. It costs very little to put weight on a pig in the form of water; it costs considerable to build up pounds in the form of lard. The 11.5 pounds of water lost when a pig is fattened to a weight of 300 pounds as compared with 200 pounds, is worth \$1.60 on an A grade hog at present Edmonton prices. The consumer who buys bacon or ham from the 300-pound pig, gets more

calories (energy) from every dollar spent if he likes a large percentage of it in the form of fat, but the feeder of the pig loses money.

When the water in the body is replaced by fat it takes more feed to put on each pound of gain in weight. This is a fact which must be kept in mind in connection with the fattening of all kinds of livestock. It is important to stop the finishing process when the returns for the feed put into the animal begin to fall off sharply. The performance of pigs at different weights is shown in the following table based upon certain pig feeding trials in the United States:

Table II

Weight of Pigs	Average Daily Gain	Feed Eaten for 100 lbs. Gain
Birth to 100 lbs.	.81	304
100 to 200 lbs.	1.70	359
200 to 300 lbs.	1.83	415
300 to 400 lbs.	1.71	470

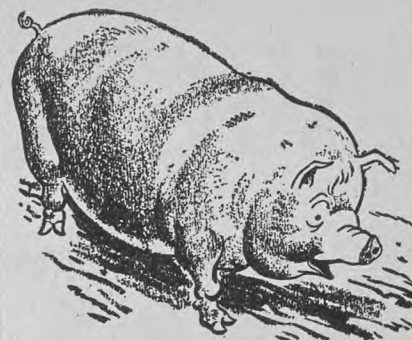
Two important principles in pig feeding are brought out in this table. The first is that as the pigs increase in weight, the rate of gain per day increases until they reach the 300 pound stage; and the other is that the amount of feed required to put on the weight gets larger as the pigs advance from birth to maturity. Naturally, as the pigs grow they are able to eat more feed each day. As a result, they make faster gains; and this leads to the common opinion that the pigs are doing their best just at a time when they have to go to market, if they are to make Wiltshire sides of the best quality and of the most desirable weights. There is no doubt that the pigs are doing well at the 200-pound stage, but it is also quite clear that the cost of putting on extra weight is steadily rising. The reason for this has been explained already—water in the body is being replaced by fat.

A few years ago an experiment was conducted at the University of Alberta in which one group of pigs was fed to average weights of 200 pounds and another group until they averaged 226 pounds. The pigs were at "feeder pig" weights when they started on test. They were fed 30 parts ground oats, 40 parts ground barley, and 30 parts ground wheat. Skim-milk was fed at the rate of one pound of milk for each pound of grain eaten. Ground limestone and salt were added at the rate of one-half pound of each to 100 pounds of the grain mixture. The carcasses in both lots were examined and fat measurements were taken. The following average figures will show what happened in this test using present values for feed costs:

Table III

	Lot 1 lbs.	Lot 2 lbs.
Starting weight	139.0	136.3
Slaughtering weight	200.0	226.0
Daily gain	1.80	1.74
Feed (100 lbs. gain)		
Grain	311.2	350.4
Skim-milk	311.2	350.4
Feed Cost (100 lbs. gain)	\$5.55	\$6.30
	inches	inches
Shoulder fat	1.73	2.00
Loin fat	1.28	1.63

In this test the pigs carried through to an average weight of 226 pounds before being marketed, actually slowed down a small amount in rate of gain and required 40 pounds more grain and 40 pounds more skim-milk to make 100 pounds of gain than those marketed at 200 pounds. The cost of putting on the



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SHY BREEDERS NOW ALL IN CALF



thanks to "REX OIL"

J. B. Sutherland of Mara, B.C. writes: "Last year I had 7 cows I couldn't get in calf, which nearly knocked me out. I went to a farmers meeting in Armstrong to see what could be done about it. A man there, Sam Hawksworth, said he had 7 heifers which he couldn't get in calf. He fed them Rex Wheat Germ Oil and GOT THEM ALL IN CALF! Following his suggestion, I used Rex Oil and got the same 100% results. I will swear by Rex Wheat Germ Oil, it sure helped me!"

Rex Oil helps organically right animals to overcome shy breeding, slowness to mate, absence of heat and other common breeding troubles because it supplies, in a concentrated and stable form, the factors necessary for successful, profitable breeding.

Turn YOUR boarders into profitable producers — start feeding REX OIL. A few drops a day does the trick.

4 oz. - \$1.25
20 oz. - \$5.00

Vio-Bin (Canada)
Limited

637 Craig St. W.
Montreal

AT
LEADING
FEED, SEED
AND
DRUG STORES



Is Your Country Guide Late?

Wartime labor shortages occasionally disrupt our printing and mailing schedule. Transportation in wartime is also uncertain. If your copy of The Country Guide is late, it is caused by conditions beyond our control.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



*and we know it's
YOUR BUSINESS
too!*



Partners in Production

When war struck at us in all its sudden fury, Canada's two great industries of farming and manufacturing, were faced with a big job.

There was no "time out" to figure just how that job could be done. We just had to do it — and do it fast.

Today, everybody knows that farm and factory are meeting the challenge — that in spite of some mighty big handicaps, food and arms are being produced in vast quantities — to give our fighting men what they need to do their job.

We hear a lot of talk about this being a "modern miracle." But the real answer is just plain hard work, skill, determination and

management know-how. That's what it takes — in a factory or on a farm.

In fact, we have a good deal the same kind of row to hoe — you who produce the food and raw materials, and we who make manufactured goods. Our work, our problems and the things that get us results are a whole lot alike.

Every farm owner is running a business, just as the man who runs a factory is . . . a business from which he expects a just reward if he runs it well.

That's the way of working and living that we believe in. And that's the bedrock that this country is built upon.



F44-GM1

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK • CADILLAC
CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS



Get Hay that's WORTH MORE.. for FEED.. for MARKET

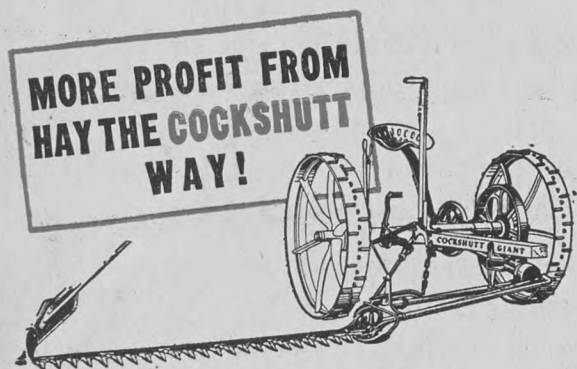
● You just keep on going . . . making extra dollars out of good weather, out of sweeter, rightly-cured hay . . . when you harvest with Cockshutt Haying Equipment. For efficiency, dependability and longer service, it pays you well to choose Cockshutt quality every time!

IMPORTANT: Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs, using Genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use his services for either repair parts or new machines. He is ready to serve you in every way possible.

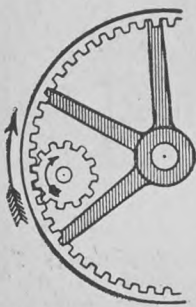
COCKSHUTT No. 8 GIANT MOWER

For many years the Cockshutt No. 8 Giant Mower has enjoyed a reputation for doing a better job and for exceptionally light draft. Careful machining of parts, perfect balance, simple design and rugged construction all combine to make the No. 8 Giant one of the most satisfactory mowers built.

Internal gear principle . . . rigid frame construction . . . design of connection between Cutter Bar and Frame Hanger which allows cutter bar to follow the level of the land freely and eliminates back lash . . . absence of side whipping on pole . . . are just some of the features that will make you like the Cockshutt No. 8 Giant.

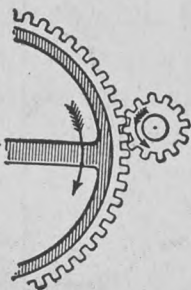


THE INTERNAL GEAR PRINCIPLE

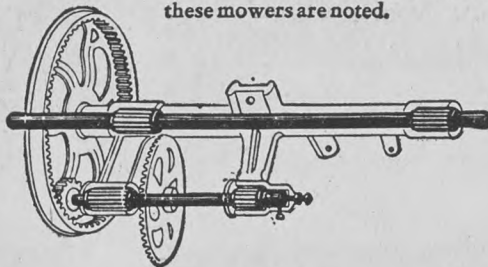


SEE THE DIFFERENCE

There are two types of open gear mowers—internal and external. In the No. 8 Giant, the small driven gear is enclosed by the large driving gear, resulting in a larger area of continual contact. Not only does this result in reduced wear on the gears, but it makes for smoother running and greater all-round efficiency.



Careful design and construction; large roller bearings and clean-cut gears produce the smooth-running, light-draft qualities for which these mowers are noted.



Coming soon!

COCKSHUTT'S TECHNICOLOR MOTION PICTURE

"TOGETHER WE SERVE"

WATCH FOR IT!
ASK YOUR LOCAL COCKSHUTT
DEALER TO LET YOU KNOW WHEN
"TOGETHER WE SERVE"
WILL BE SHOWN LOCALLY



COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITHS FALLS
MONTREAL TRURO

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

additional finish was increased by 75 cents per hundredweight, on the basis of present feed values. The depth of the fat on the back of the carcasses was thickened by 3/10 of an inch by adding the extra 26 pounds live weight. This bears out a pretty well established principle that each 10 pounds increase in live weight over 200 pounds will increase the thickness of back fat by 1/10 of an inch on the average bacon hog.

I feel that I have used enough figures to show that the really economical thing to do is to market our bacon hogs at around 200 pounds live weight. Those who argue for the 300-pound hog should check with the scales. Weigh the pigs at intervals and weigh the feed and see what happens. The scales will tell the truth. I agree with the idea suggested by the slogan, "Streamline the A's—It Pays."

How Cow-Testing Pays

THE North Dakota Agricultural College reports an illustration of the advantage of cow testing. One North Dakota farmer last year secured \$7.16 per cow, per month, in the form of increased milk production and saving in feed by this method. When he became a member of the cow-testing association, his cows were each receiving the same amount of grain. After a short time, he began feeding them on the basis of about one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced. At the end of one year, he found that he was feeding 68 per cent less grain, which, at North Dakota prices, meant \$5.32 per cow. His average milk production per cow was 78 pounds greater than the year previous, and this meant an additional saving of \$1.84. Adding the two figures together, a saving of \$71.60 per month would be made in a herd of 10 cows. It is probable that few farmers in western Canada could think of any easier way of making \$850 per year, or even \$500 per year, than this.

Meet Neil Wright

WHEN John Bracken was premier of Manitoba he called one day on Neil Wright of Benito, and remarked that it was the first time he had seen Neil in uniform. When I visited him at his farm last October, it was the first time I had seen him in the uniform of a Manitoba farmer too. We had met at conventions, year after year, for he was prominent in the U.F.M. and is now a director of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. I had often wondered what kind of a farmer he was. Well, Neil Wright's farming will stand close inspection all right. There are no frills or furbelows to it but there are such things as a car, truck, tractor, combine, electric light, water on tap, and a nice bunch of about 75 head of pure-bred white faces.

He has pretty close to a section under cultivation, with a couple of pasture quarters in addition. "For the last year or two I have made as much money out of livestock as from grain," he said. "If I had depended altogether on grain since I came here in 1915 I wouldn't have got along. Sometimes livestock doesn't look so good, but it brings in some cash when the grain fails."

There were 72 head in the herd of Herefords the day I was there. The herd dates back to 1915 when he settled on this place. "I got into white faces that year when I brought a heifer up with me from the Carberry plains, where I was raised and had been farming on my own account. I turned the heifer out with the other cattle to the straw stacks and she seemed to get along a little better than the rest of them. The herd is not all registered, but I always buy pure-bred bulls, the last one from Les Robson of Deleau. I run them as a commercial proposition and sell steers at from 18 months to two years of age. I expect two-year-olds to go 1,000 pounds or better. The market likes a well finished steer not more than two years old." The bunch I photographed that day were marketed later at weights from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds.

Cattle call for grass, and Mr. Wright's favorite mixture is sweet clover and brome. The brome is mixed with the wheat in the seed box and the sweet clover runs through the grass seeder. The first year he gets a good crop of sweet clover with a spate of brome and the second year a good crop of brome

I had a nightmare



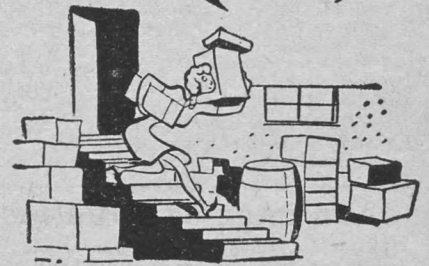
I dreamed that I paid \$5.00 for a haircut and \$50.00 for a pair of cardboard shoes. I dreamed that we had no wartime controls on prices, profits or wages, and that we hadn't had the sense to organize the distribution of supplies all the way down the line . . .



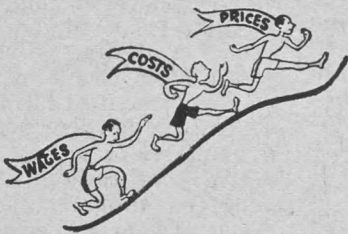
I dreamed that because everyone was making more money and spending it, prices were skyrocketing.



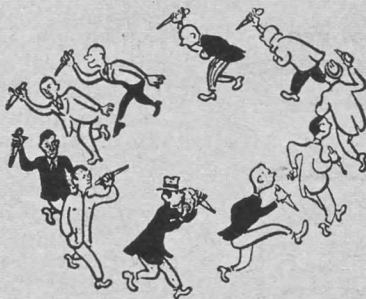
all the stores looked like "fire" sales . . . with people scrambling to buy before prices went still higher . . .



panicky people were buying things they didn't need, and hoarding everything they could get their hands on . .



I dreamed that everybody had to fight to get more money . . . and that in this mad race, wages and salaries were falling behind.



I dreamed the hand of everyone was against his neighbour, with each of us blaming the other fellow for his troubles.



with everybody for himself . . . no matter what it cost in the long run . . . and no matter how it hurt the war effort.

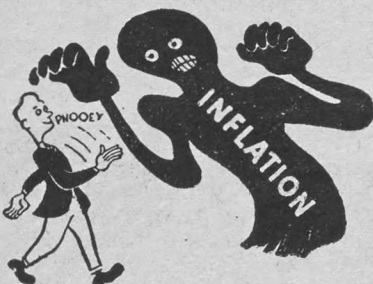
THEN...THANK GOODNESS - I WOKE UP!



to realize with relief that I live in a country where things are sane and stable . . . where the cost of living has been kept within bounds.



to realize that prices and wages —production costs and selling prices—are inseparably linked together.



to realize that without the safeguards that have headed off inflation, my nightmare might have become a reality!



to remind myself that the danger is still pressing and that we must continue to hold firm . . . and that means everybody must play fair and do his part by not trying to get some temporary, fancied advantage at the expense of his fellow-Canadians.

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

★
RESULTS
OF
ONE YEAR
OF
DE LAVAL
SPEEDWAY
MILKING

—ONE MAN NOW MILKS
IN PLACE OF THREE
—CUT MILKING TIME BY
30 MINUTES
—GAINED 4051 LBS. OF
MILK
—NO UDDER TROUBLE

★
REPORTS
DAVID
CROSHAW
OF
WRIGHTSTOWN
N. J.

Here is an example of the wonderful results reported by De Laval Milker users everywhere . . . who are now using De Laval Speedway Milking.

Formerly Mr. Croshaw had three men in the barn at milking time . . . two men operating the three units, to milk 30 cows . . . one carrying and pouring. Now . . . one man does the entire job . . . in 30 minutes less time per milking.



The first year of De Laval Speedway Milking produced a gain of 4051 lbs. of milk . . . and the herd was absolutely free of udder trouble. Udders are healthier than ever before.

You can also greatly improve your milking results . . . by using the world's best milking combination . . . the De Laval Milker and the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. Thousands are doing it.

THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.
3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup*. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes*. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

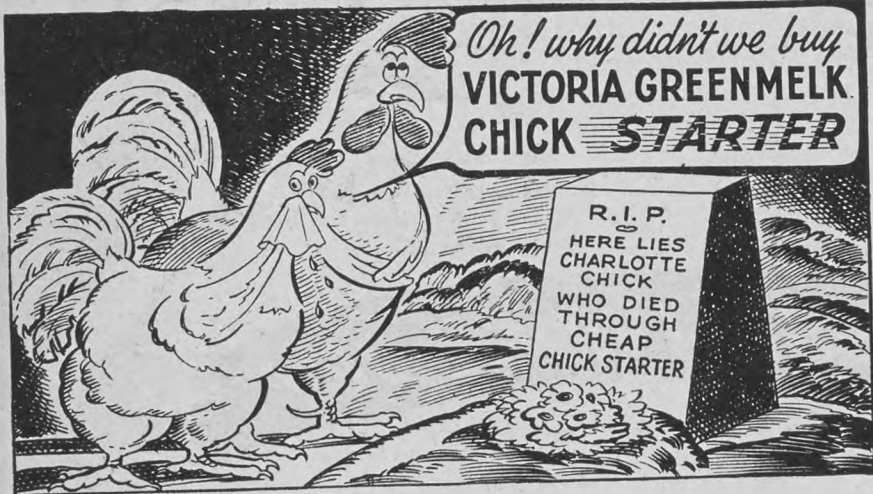


New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Feeders—Beware! Don't let cheap chick starter "kill" your profits. Be on guard when the dealer says "just as good," and don't be fooled by looks. You buy R.O.P. chicks—be sure you buy "record of performance" chick starter.

That's the kind of guarantee VICTORIA GREENMELK CHICK STARTER gives you. And it's based on years and years of experience in starting millions of chicks on the road to profits. Prove it yourself—order some. Watch your chicks go for it—see them thrive and grow.

Write for instructive free pamphlets. Get the informative Victoria Service Bulletin mailed you monthly . . . free.

ASK YOUR
VICTORIA DEALER
OR McCABE AGENT

VICTORIA
FEEDS-BALANCERS-MINERALS

Manufactured Fresh daily by
McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG · REGINA · EDMONTON



with a smattering of sweet clover. "I used to grow timothy," he said, "but I find that brome puts more hay in the stack and more fibre in the soil. My soil is slightly on the drifting side and I notice that the sweet clover will not stop it. The brome holds it while the sweet clover puts the nitrogen back. I get better results seeding down with wheat or barley than with oats. We used to grow alfalfa, but pocket gophers gave us a lot of trouble. I remember a neighbor once had a 15-acre field and in two years they had finished it. The piles of soil at the holes make it difficult to cut the crop and the lighter the soil the worse they are.

"I generally keep about half my land in summerfallow and grass. We need to summerfallow here to keep down wild oats and it also helps to get rid of any volunteer brome grass that holds over."

Last March I described the beekeeping activities of R. J. Emmond, of Benito. He is a son-in-law of Neil Wright's. Among other things, I mentioned the use of the electric fence in

keeping bears out of the bee-yard. Mr. Wright told me of an interesting experience with the electric fence in keeping hogs within bounds. Small stakes had been driven in around a piece of ground and they carried two wires, one six inches and the other 12 inches high. They wanted to set the threshing machine where this pig lot was, so as to have a straw stack close to the buildings. The wires were removed from the stakes and the machine set. Now the hogs may have felt inclined to hang around where the machine was running, but that would not altogether account for the fact that not a single hog of the herd ventured out between those stakes, from which the wire had been stripped, until four o'clock in the afternoon. No doubt, having had a few experiences with that needle prick in the nose, they associated acute physical discomfort with that circle of stakes and carefully refrained from getting out of bounds during most of the day. The wire had been removed but it took them nearly a day to find it out.—R.D.C.

An M.P.'s Farm

CAME from near Owen Sound in 1897; homesteaded on a bench of the Riding Mountains; bought a farm near Dauphin in 1918; went into black cattle in 1920; moved to town in 1928 but still operates the farm; is an ex-president of the United Farmers of Manitoba; has won five federal elections and lost one. Such is the record in farming and in public life of W. J. Ward, M.P., of Dauphin.

Livestock farming calls for forage crops and the Dauphin district is one place where they can be grown. On Mr. Ward's farm the standard practice is to mix 100 pounds of sweet clover seed, 100 pounds of brome and 50 pounds of alfalfa and seed it down, preferably with oats. Ten to 12 pounds of the mixture per acre is the amount of seed used. That year he gets a growth of grass or clover with the oat straw which adds to its feeding value. The next year there is a good crop of sweet clover and three years from seeding the stand will be about 50-50 brome grass and alfalfa. The grass protects the alfalfa and if, as sometimes happens, there is a kill out of the alfalfa, the brome is there to take its place. The mixture serves for hay and pasture. "I have never had a bloat in my herd out of it," remarked Mr. Ward.

Another practice followed by some farmers in the district is to sow half the summerfallow acreage with beardless barley. The land is plowed the fall before with mold boards and the barley

cut for hay by July first. The land is then summerfallowed for wheat. The barley will generally yield about two tons to the acre, but, of course, the Dauphin district is pretty well favored with rainfall. He showed me one field that had produced 48 crops and had been summerfallowed only once. Last year it yielded a 50-bushel crop of barley.

The year 1939 was a dry one in that area and feed was scarce. He put oat straw with beardless barley hay through a hammermill and saved the feed situation. He likes the hammermill. Last year he put 58 tons of hay through it. The feed goes farther and the cattle do better on it, was his remark.

He is careful about feeding bearded barley straw. The horses may run to the barley stack, they develop no tumors, but no bearded barley straw comes near the barn and it is never fed to cows. As a final axiom he laid down this one: "Sweet clover should never be fed straight. It should always be mixed with brome or alfalfa."

Mr. Ward is one of those who have carried diversified farming to its logical conclusion. By diversifying, you add to the number of sources from which you derive your revenue. Well, if a man adds the annual stipend of an M.P., minus of course, income tax and additional expenses, to his sources of revenue, he has increased his diversification, hasn't he?—R.D.C.



W. J. Ward, M.P., and some of his Dobbies on his farm near Dauphin, Man. Neil Wright, Benito, Man., and a few of his Hereford feeders.

**1923**

THE *Automotive Industry* BEGAN TO EXPAND

By 1923 the automobile had passed from the luxury stage and was entering the era of rapid expansion and mass production. A great new industry had come into being.

The men who managed Canada's Nickel mines and plants were determined to build a greater Nickel industry. In the automobile, subject at that time to frequent breakdowns, they foresaw new markets for Canadian Nickel to replace the war demand which had ceased in 1918.

So the Canadian Nickel industry gave its full co-operation to automotive engineers who were pioneering the search for stronger, tougher, more dependable materials.

Cars became stronger, safer, more reliable, as Nickel alloys were used for vital parts. It was not many years before the automotive industry became the world's largest user of Canadian Nickel, and the output of Nickel exceeded its wartime peak.

Today Canadian Nickel is again devoted to war purposes and again the industry looks to the future with confidence. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets, so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own initiative and enterprise, to make still greater contributions to Canada's welfare.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Canadian Nickel
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST
IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE



Something Extra For the Emergency

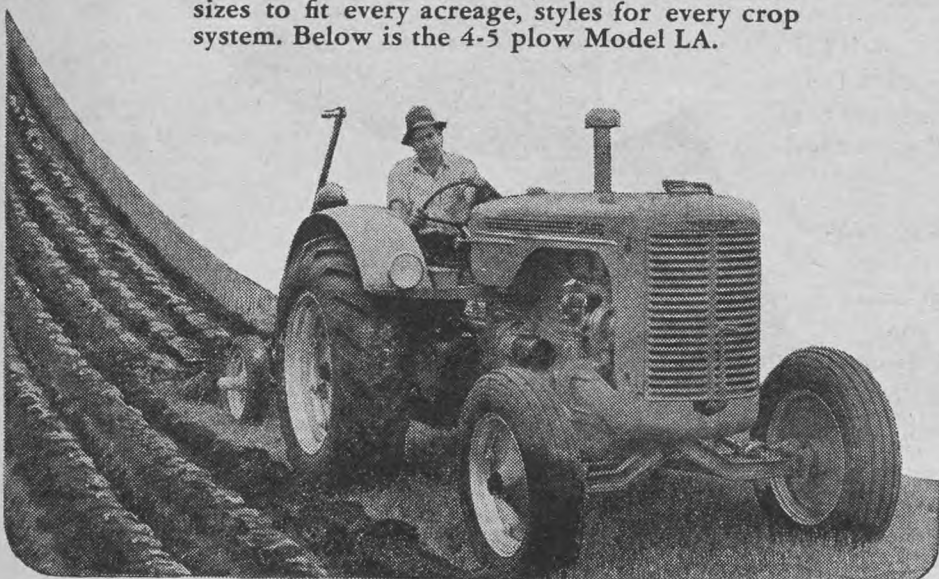
IN TIMES like these you can see how much it means that Case combines are built a little better than might seem necessary. It means Endurance to keep going over more acreage and through more years.

That same "something extra" means capacity where it counts. It means threshing ability to get the grain when the heads are tough, and to save more seed of grass and legume crops. After all, it's not how much you grow but how much you *save* that makes money for you and food for the nation.

Case owners can use the extra endurance and capacity of their combines to hustle their harvest and guard against the losses liable to happen when harvest is delayed. Some, perhaps, can help out their neighbors. Your Case dealer may be able to help you arrange for custom combining.

There will be more new Case combines available this year, but still nowhere near enough to go around. Your Case dealer will give you all the help he can toward getting one. Also see him early about parts for your combine or other Case machinery to put it in the pink of condition and make its long life still longer. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

★ Case tractors, too, are known for Endurance and for the way they keep up their performance and economy through the years. There are four sizes to fit every acreage, styles for every crop system. Below is the 4-5 plow Model LA.

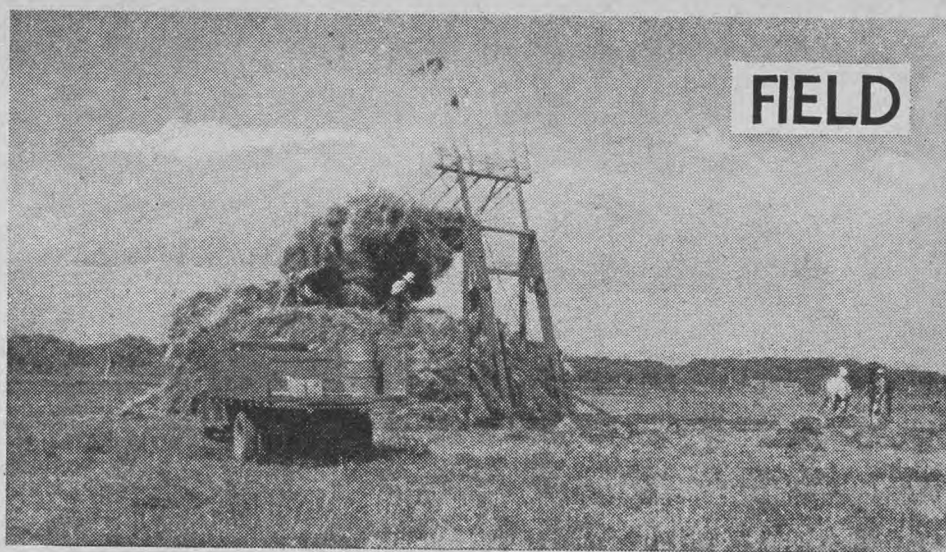


CASE



SOMETHING EXTRA FOR THE DAYS AHEAD BUY BONDS

FIELD



The over-shot stacker and the power sweep are now essential labor-savers at haying time.

Haying Under Power

WITH the introduction of power machinery, haying has become a far different farm operation from the old days when the three-tined fork was the focal point of all the hard work involved. The shortage of farm labor has no doubt contributed to the use of more tractor power, but the fact, as pointed out by J. L. Thompson of the Dominion experimental station, Swift Current, that most of the labor required in haying is used to store the hay after it has been field cured, has led to the concentration of labor-saving effort on these more laborious operations.

In many cases, tractor power has been substituted for horse-power for mowing and raking operations, but the horse sweep rake has been transformed, under the spur of necessity, in several ways. Tractors and rear ends of old trucks are now used quite commonly to operate sweeps which are specially built for mounting on power units and are used in combination with over-shot stackers. It is necessary to have an additional tractor or power unit to raise the hay on to the stack where the over-shot stacker is used. Moreover, the tractor sweep has an additional advantage in that it can be used for a stook-sweep as well as for haying.

In western Canada, these developments are so new and yet so popular,

that they have been made a subject of study by various government institutions and in some cases special pamphlets have been provided, as in the case of the Dominion Experimental Farms System and the Olds School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta, with the aid of which, enterprising farmers can make these implements at home.

In areas where hay is commonly stored in barns, rather than stacked in the field, the buck rake or tractor sweep is frequently used instead of a wagon for taking the hay to the barn. It has been found that a properly built tractor sweep, operated by a skilled person, can go to the field, gather up its sweepful of hay, take it to the barn, dump it and return to the field for another jag more economically than where larger wagon-loads of man-handled hay are involved.

There is a further development in power haying machinery that is not yet used to any special extent in western Canada. This is the power baler. In this case, the tractor-drawn baler machine proceeds along the windrow of field-cured hay and the hay is packed, baled and either dropped on the ground or transferred to a truck or wagon keeping pace with it. This adaptation of power is chiefly useful where the hay is sold from the field, whereas, the tractor-sweep and the stack are better adapted to the use of hay locally.

An Advocate of Plowless Farming

THE more or less exciting conflict of opinion which has continued for the last couple of years and has involved farmers and scientists in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, on the value of deep plowing and the moldboard plow as its chief instrument, is still unresolved. It has, however, brought already a rich reward of lively interest and awakened intelligence on the part of farmers and their advisors, as to why, when and where, the time-honored and much abused moldboard plow should be used, if ever. Men who have used moldboard plows all their lives, indiscriminately, because their fathers and their fathers' fathers before them used such an implement, have been brought to wonder if it is not time to ascertain its true value and function.

The controversy has also brought to light the fact that, here and there, are farmers who have, for a surprising number of years, been practising plowless farming, and in some cases, at least, they seem to have done as well under the varying conditions which confront the individual farmer over a period of years, as farmers adjacent to them, or in areas more distant.

The leading supporter of the moldboard plow has probably been Professor Wm. A. Albrecht of the department of soils, University of Missouri, and the general of the attacking forces had undoubtedly been E. H. Faulkner, who, a year or two ago, wrote a book entitled *Plowman's Folly*, which really started the spate of words and ideas not yet ended.

Last winter, *The Country Guide* was visited by R. A. Burke, of Doonside, Saskatchewan, in his search for a copy of the Faulkner book. We learned, then, that he had hauled his moldboard plows to the shade of some trees 17 years ago, and, with one or two regrettable

exceptions, had never used them since. The same applied to the spike-toothed harrows, which still lean against one of the disused plows patiently awaiting a resurrection of faith. Mr. Burke pins his faith now to the stiff-toothed cultivator, for which he has designed numerous shapes of teeth and shovels; to Burke's Flexible Weeder, which he has designed for attachment to the cultivator and to the Mills' Wire Weeder, which seem to comprise his entire range of tillage implements.

We decided that the Burke farm was worth a visit and last month invited Dr. P. J. Olson, department of plant science, University of Manitoba; S. L. Tallman, farm machinery specialist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and D. A. Brown, supervisor of illustration stations, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, to accompany us. Two exciting features were in prospect for us. First, of course, the unusual reliance on the duckfoot cultivator; and second, the fact that for the past three years Mr. Burke has seeded his wheat on the uncultivated surface of the ground, following with a narrow-toothed cultivator and the Mills' Wire Weeder. The discs are removed from the drill, the spouts opened to seed about a bushel and a half per acre and the drill driven fairly rapidly. The theory is that the cultivator, with teeth about two inches wide, coming close behind throws up small ridges and buries the seed sufficiently, while leaving a large portion of it fairly close to the surface. Mr. Burke claims that his yields were equal to, or better than, his neighbors.

Everyone in the party decided, after the trip was over, that it had been very well worthwhile. Mr. Burke is this year operating nine quarters of land, of which 760 acres are cultivated. His soil is a silty to very fine sandy loam. Parts of it are underlaid by a definite



SERVING CANADA *in WAR and PEACE*

[*The 63rd Annual Meeting of Canadian Pacific Shareholders was held in Montreal on May 3rd, 1944.*]

Remember how pleasant it used to be to travel on Canadian Pacific trains and ships . . . to stay at Canadian Pacific hotels and resorts?

That was before Hitler unleashed his mad ambitions. It's different now. It has to be—for the World's Greatest Travel System has a big war job to do—and is doing it with characteristic efficiency.

When that job is done—and peace returns—Canadian Pacific will be ready to serve you as before . . . and even more completely.

Already plans are being made for the construction of new, improved locomotives and coaches . . . sleeping cars . . . parlor cars . . . diners; for the improvement of roadbed and tracks; for the renovation of stations and hotels; for the building of a new fleet of ocean vessels to replace those lost in war service.

This post-war program means much more than the mere restoration of pre-war travel facilities. It means the introduction of travel on a *new scale* of comfort, convenience and speed!

And more than that. It means a substantial amount of post-war employment and prosperity all over the Dominion, because the program itself will provide years of steady work at good wages for tens of thousands of Canadians.

This is one way in which Canadian Pacific is planning to meet the challenge of peace—while continuing to do a vital war job at home and abroad.



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gravel layer fairly close to the surface. It appeared to be in splendid working condition.

Adjoining the home quarter was a tenth quarter that had been worked by Mr. Burke for the past six years. When he took it over, it was, he informed us, in very bad condition and badly infested with couch grass. No one, over a period of many years, had yet farmed it successfully. This land is now in good condition and is producing good crops, the transformation having been brought about entirely without the use of the plow.

Mr. Burke was able to show us two patches of several acres each, in a sod pasture, which had been seeded to Crested wheat grass last year, after the land was prepared entirely with the cultivator. Equipped at first with sharp-pointed, narrow teeth, the cultivator was put on this sod to rip it up and leave the grass and roots at or close to the surface instead of turning them under as a plow would have done. Five cultivations broke up this sod effectively, after which the land was fallowed during the balance of 1942 and the Crested wheat grass drilled in by itself about May 20 last year. Eight horses (four of them seven or eight years old and never used, incidentally) and 15 or 20 head of cattle were pasturing on this Crested wheat grass at the time of our visit.

We also saw a field seeded to oats which had been plowed once since 1927 (a mistake Mr. Burke says). Last year it grew wheat. He went over it once last fall with a narrow-toothed cultivator, seeded this spring on top of the ground with the drill set as for one and a half bushels of wheat (about one bushel of oats), followed the drill with the narrow-toothed cultivator and the Mills' wire weeder. This field will be pastured in July, then cultivated and fallowed. Another field in wheat-after-fallow was seeded this spring in the same way and members of the party were interested in examining these young plants which were about three inches high, and in comparing plants germinating at different depths. It was very noticeable that plants germinating at or near the surface were sturdier and had better root systems than those which had been forced to travel a much greater distance through the soil in order to reach the surface and the sunlight. It was the appearance of these young plants which created a desire to visit this farm again later in the year.

Mr. Burke has experimented for years with cultivator teeth of various designs and sizes, which he has made in an old shop equipped mostly with a forge and plenty of ventilation. We gathered and photographed various samples of teeth and weeder attachments, representing the evolution of the ideas now put into practice on the Burke farm. The weeder attachment, for example, is designed to help keep the trash on top and to shake the weeds loosened by the cultivator, free of dirt, and lift them towards the surface. The keeping of trash and weeds at or near the surface instead of turning them under to make a break between the firm soil below the plow and the loosened soil above, is, in fact, the kernel of Mr. Burke's tillage method. He uses the Mills' wire weeder to get sub-surface packing, and when he uses wide teeth or shovels on the cultivator, he has cut them down to narrow flaring wings. The flare is considered essential and he says that blacksmiths, in sharpening such shovels, frequently ruin them by taking the flare out.

Surface Seeding More Questionable

This is not the place or the time to attempt a solution of the central problem, namely, the future of the mold-board plow. There is too much to be learned by everyone, apparently, before this solution can be reached. Perhaps in 10, 20 or 50 years the farmer and the scientist will have reached common agreement. Meanwhile, the minds of interested persons are being sharpened, both by discussion and practice. To what extent Mr. Burke's methods could be applied to other soils remains to be proven. One thing is certain: If one of the functions of the plow is to aerate the soil and to encourage the activities of the bacteria of decomposition, the cultivator on the Burke farm will go as deep or deeper than the plow and will

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stir up the soil and aerate it better. The extent to which it is necessary or advisable to incorporate vegetable matter such as weeds, trash, stubble or green manuring crops into the soil by actually plowing it under, remains to be decided.

The soundness of Mr. Burke's practice in seeding his wheat on the surface is another matter. Our party were not nearly as easily sold on this proposition, and were inclined to wonder what would happen in dry years and other less favorable circumstances. An interesting sidelight on this aspect of the seeding operation is that while he generally operates the drill and cultivator in tandem, sometimes the drill is operated alone; and since the object is merely to scatter the seed, he sometimes puts the tractor into road speed ahead of the drill and lets it ramble, which means seeding speeds as high as 16 miles per hour. The cultivator and tillage implements then come along later at slower speeds.—H.S.F.

Harrowing After Seeding

WHERE weeds are numerous enough in the spring to stunt the crop when it is just getting a start, the drag or spike-tooth harrows can be used very effectively after seeding. Officials at Brandon point out that harrowing will destroy weeds on cultivated land, in the seedling stage, more cheaply than any other tillage implement; and they suggest that harrowing fields that have been sown to grain, shortly before the plants emerge, is an effective way of reducing the number of annual weeds that will appear in the crop. This is true because the harrows not only destroy the young seedlings that have started, but they dry the surface of the soil and thus prevent the germination of many weed seeds in the top inch.

If there is not much trash on the surface, and if the seed bed is reasonably firm, the Brandon Experimental Farm has found that the harrows can be used after the grain crops have reached a height of three or four inches, and that the same thing is true with regard to corn and potatoes. More surface weeds will be destroyed, and the crop itself injured to a lesser degree, if the harrowing is done on a warm, bright day.

Last year, on July 6, a representative of The Country Guide saw a field of Olli barley, at the Dominion experimental station, Melfort, which had made remarkable growth since it was seeded on June 28. This field, in 1942, had grown Regent wheat after summer-fallow. In the fall of 1942 it was skim-plowed in order to grow out any volunteer Regent in the soil. In the spring

of 1943 it was one-way disced, packed, seeded and harrowed. Unfortunately, due to too much moisture in certain parts of the field, the crop was not giving enough promise and it was plowed down. It was seeded to Olli barley on June 28; harrowed on June 29; again harrowed (straight harrowing) on July 2. When the field was visited on July 6, although the ground was quite moist and the barley had been seeded as shallow as possible for this reason, there was scarcely a weed to be seen.

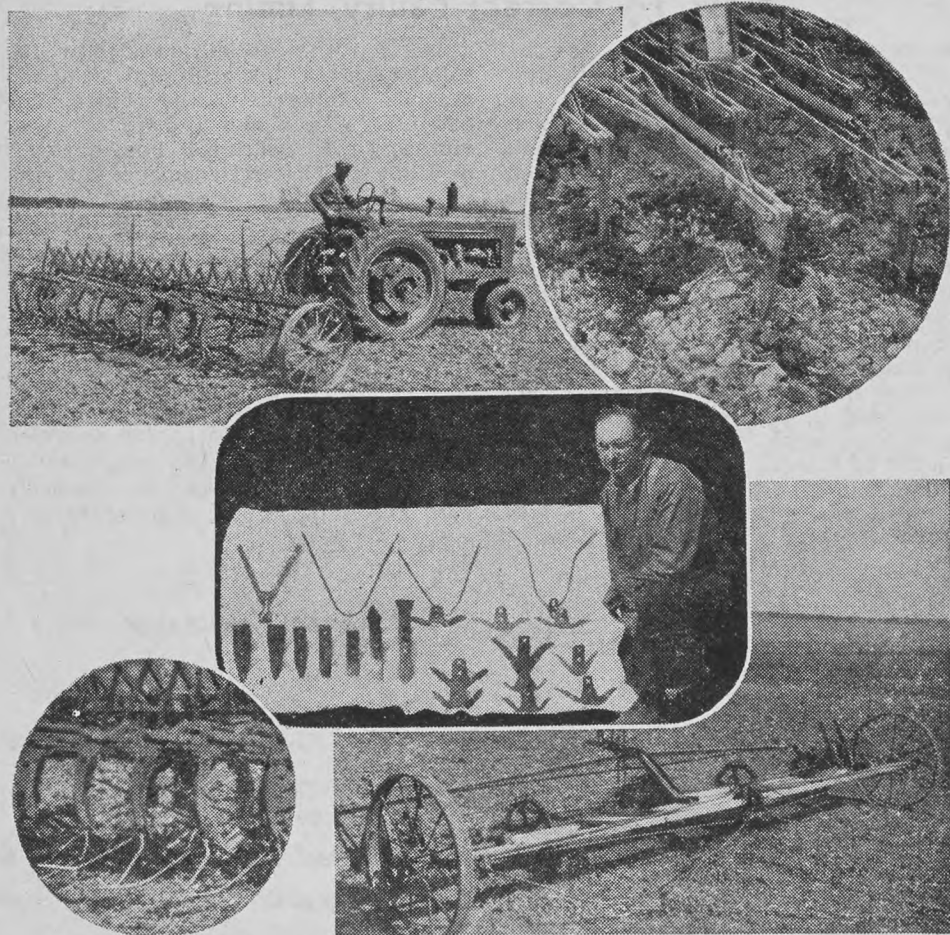
M. J. McPhail, superintendent of the Melfort Station, told us that they had had considerable success with an old-type finger weeder used years ago in Ontario. This light weeder, while not suitable for stoney land, or land on which it had not been possible to prepare a fairly fine seed bed, was very useful for after-seeding weeding and could be used several times, if necessary, without injuring the growing crop to any extent.

Check Cutting Machinery

SOME farmers will not have found time, or will have neglected during the winter months, to thoroughly overhaul haying and harvesting machinery. During wartime, both labor and machinery are scarce and the very most must be made of both, if crops are to be got off on time and with the minimum of loss.

If the haying and harvesting machinery has not been overhauled, or if the work was not done thoroughly or finally completed, it would be advisable to go over all equipment as soon as possible and make sure that it will be ready to go when the time comes. Machines may have operated satisfactorily last year and yet carry parts that are worn so badly they will not go through another season without a breakdown. Special attention has been given to the stocking of repair parts by implement companies, especially in view of the scarcity of new machinery. The implement companies, however, cannot be expected to supply repair parts without fail in all instances, if they are not ordered in advance of their actual need. Consequently, orders should be placed as far ahead as possible.

Some repairs can be made with the aid of a local blacksmith, but he, also, is entitled to ask that his work be spread out as much as possible, so that he can give satisfactory service to the largest possible number of customers. Failure to take care of small breakages or worn parts when they should be attended to often results in a more serious breakdown causing longer delay and more expensive repairs.



Upper left: Field outfit of R. A. Burke, Doonside, Sask., equipped with his own patented weeder attachment. Lower right: The Mills' wire weeder which also acts as a sub-surface packer. Large circle: Cultivator teeth operating with weeder attachment under the surface and (small circle) close-up of weeder attachment. Inset: Mr. Burke with some of the many teeth and cultivator shovels he has experimented with and several weeder attachments. The earliest models shown at the left in each case.

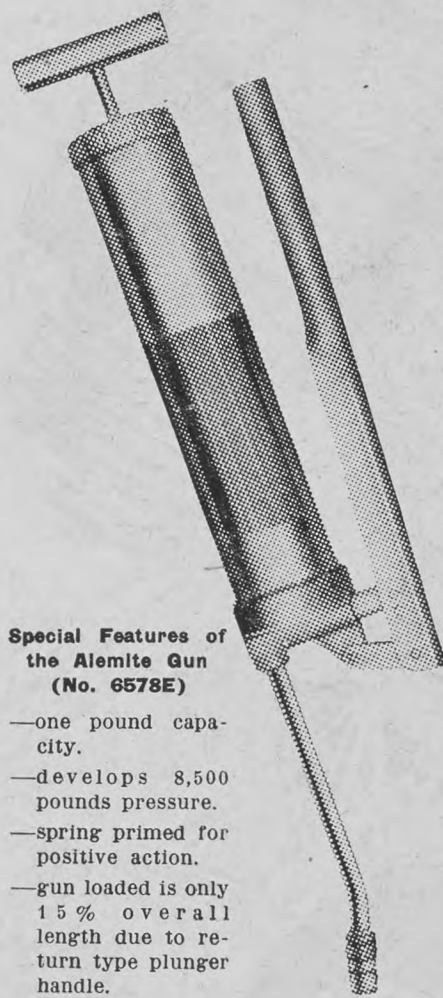
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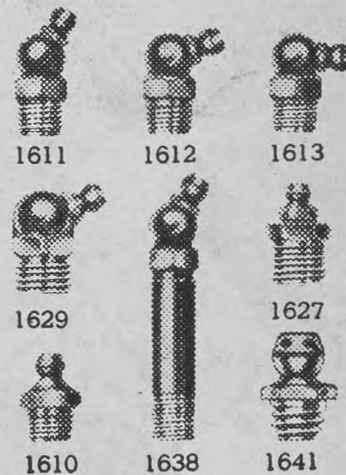
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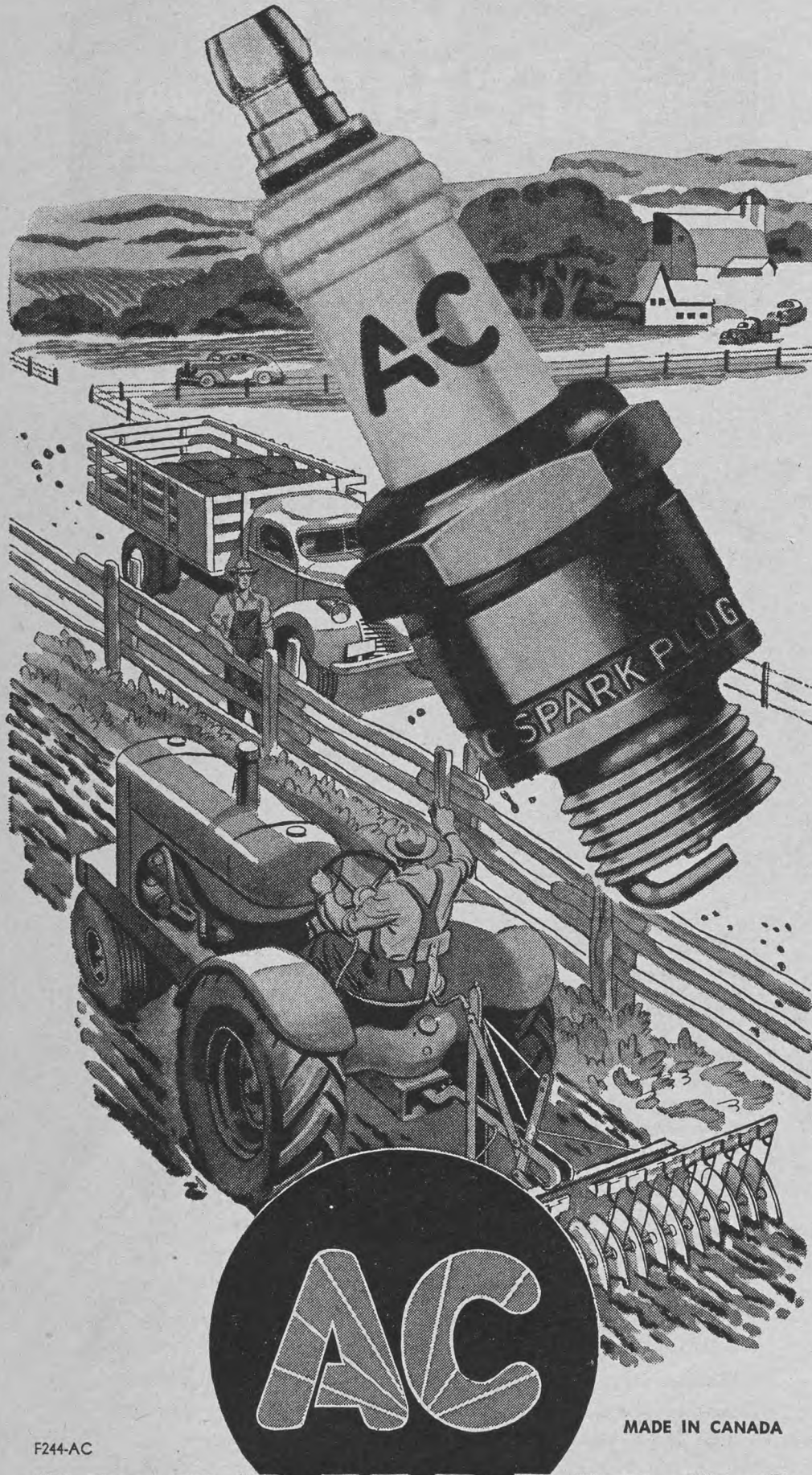
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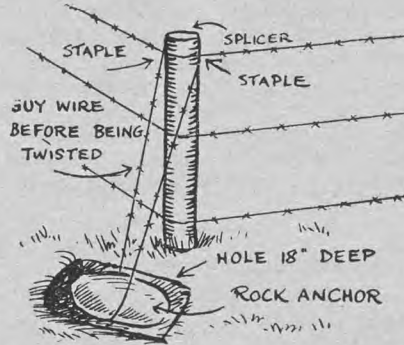
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Making Things for Outdoors

Hints for summer work on the farm

Anchoring Corner Post

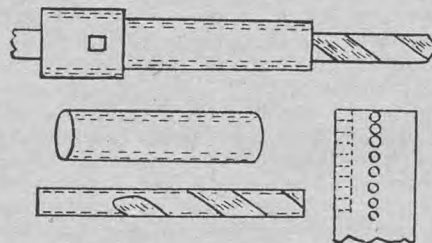
As an old rancher, I have built many miles of fence and have tried all methods of anchoring corner posts. By experience I have found that the simplest, safest, surest and most lasting method is a piece of wire and a rock anchor, or "deadman" as it is called. The sketch illustrates the method.



James Sallows, Ranch Box, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Two Ideas in One

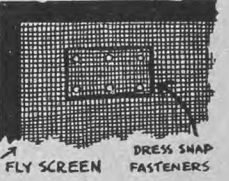
This sketch illustrates the idea of putting a tube on a drill to gauge the depth of the hole and also a flat-end drill to level the bottom of holes bored for making a key seat. To make the key seat, first centre punch the holes carefully, being sure they are in line with the shaft and right distances apart. Then drill the holes to the right



depth. It is best to drill every second hole first, then the ones in between. Then flatten the bottom, and with a sharp cold chisel, the sides of the key seat can be easily finished. I generally use a drill 1-16 inch larger than the width of the key which makes it still easier to finish. — James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

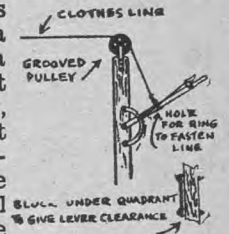
Mending Wire Screen

A torn or broken screen can be quickly and neatly mended by using ordinary dress snap fasteners. Cut the patch and put it in place. One part of the fastener is placed on one side and the other on the opposite. Simply press them together through the screen and patch. — A. S. Wurz, jr., Rockyford, Alta.



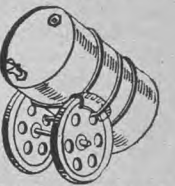
Clothesline Tightener

A sagging clothes line will tax the patience of any housewife. The sketch shows how we settled this problem for good. Every farm has material for such a job, as you can use a lever and bracket from sulky plow, binder, mower, etc. It is especially convenient where the housewife is small and the line, must be stretched fairly tight to keep the clothes out of the way of dogs and small children. Simply let the line down until the clothes are attached then raise as high and tight as desired. By fastening the lines to a stick as an evener, two lines can be tightened as easily as one.



Handy Barrel Tipper

The diagram shows a convenient outfit I made so that one man can easily handle a full barrel of gasoline or oil. I took the two flywheels and crankshaft off a 1 1/4 horsepower gas engine and bolted the barrel to them as shown by putting a one-inch strap iron around the barrel and through the wheels and drawing it up with bolt and nut. Before tightening this up I slipped pieces of old tire casing between barrel and wheels to prevent rubbing the barrel and to make it easier to hold the barrel solid. If engine flywheels are not available, two small wheels of any kind can be put on a shaft of the proper length and be used in the same way.

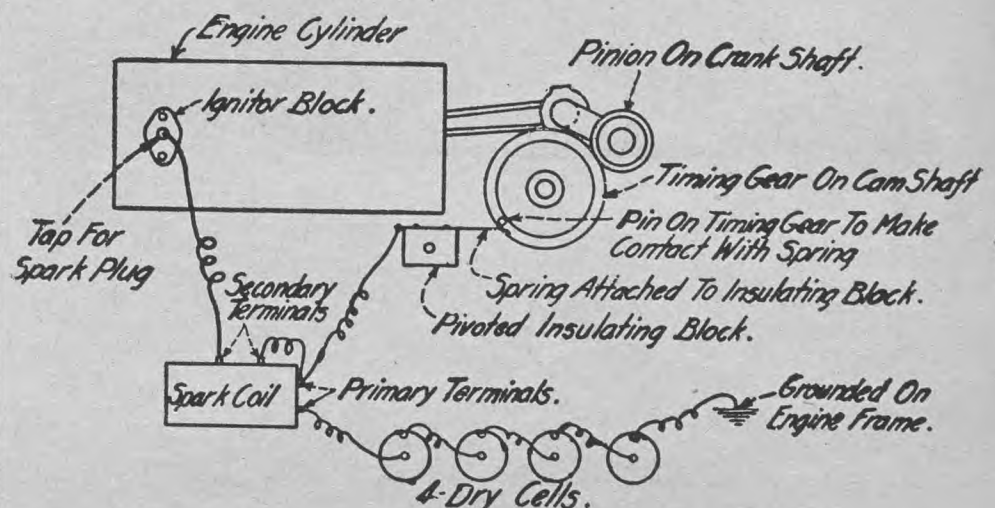


How To Correct Faulty Timing

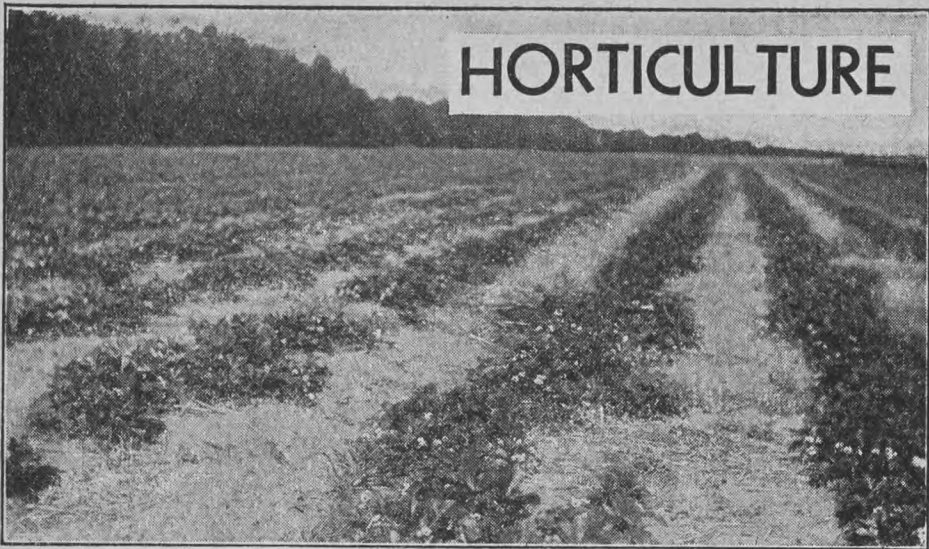
Faulty timing or ignition is the great cause for gas engines being discarded. This is especially true of the older type of low tension ignition which does not use a spark plug. The high tension or spark plug ignition is so much better and more reliable that now few if any low tension engines are built. In general it will not pay to replace worn parts of low tension ignition, whether battery or magneto, but they should be changed over to battery spark plug ignition, using the method shown clearly in the diagram. Take the igniter block to a machine shop and have the larger hole drilled and tapped for a standard size spark plug, while the smaller hole is plugged by tapping or welding in a short stud or bolt. The timing device is simply a drop welded on or a short pin tapped into the half-time or cam gear in such

a location that it will touch the insulated spring just before the piston reaches compression dead centre. The coil used is a model T Ford or other vibrating jump spark coil. Four dry cells or a hot shot battery furnishes the current, or a small auto storage battery can be used if preferred.

If the engine has spark plug ignition furnished from an oscillating or rocking magneto and the magneto gives trouble better discard the magneto and arrange the battery ignition as shown, as it gives much less trouble from getting out of time. Over ten years ago I bought for five dollars a three h.p. engine on which the magneto had gone bad, and installed the timing pin and spring with model T coil, and it is still giving satisfactory service. — I.W.D.



HORTICULTURE



Strawberries may be protected after the runners are well set, with fine straw, or grass clippings to keep the fruit clean and hold as much as possible of available moisture.

Growth and Fruitfulness

NOW that the growing season is well on and the season of fruitfulness is still to come, an observant gardener may add much to his or her enjoyment from the growing fruit, flowers and vegetables by taking note of the behavior of individual plants, shrubs or trees as the season progresses.

The fact that nearly all plants go through two periods of development, namely, growth and fruiting, is so familiar to us that we often miss its significance. The grain grower sometimes comments on the fact that the heads "do not fill" and that the crop has "lodged." Similarly, gardeners sometimes report that such crops as potatoes and tomatoes "run to vine," meaning that the growth has been good, but very little fruit has been formed.

Instances such as these indicate the necessity for some kind of balance within the plant if it is to grow properly and at the same time fruit well in due season. This balance between the growth and fruitfulness is really the focal point of the grower's experience. Every vegetable grower knows as a simple fact, that the radish, for example, will grow very rapidly for a few weeks and then go to seed, while the beet will grow the entire season without going to seed; but, if it is stored over winter and planted the following season, it will produce seed in the second year, because the beet plant is biennial in nature. On the other hand, the aster will spend nearly the whole summer growing and will flower comparatively late. The fruit grower knows that the raspberry produces its fruit on canes that were produced as shoots the previous year, while the tree fruits require to grow for sev-

eral years after planting before they will produce any fruit at all. Different varieties of the same kinds of fruit will differ in the length of time they require between planting and fruiting.

What discourages the fruit grower is to find trees of a variety which should fruit after three or four years of age, showing no evidence of anything but vegetative growth until several years later. This is a condition which is comparable to that of the grain which does not fill and the potatoes which run to vine.

With the exception of certain plants such as some ornamentals grown exclusively for their foliage, some vegetables—such as asparagus, rhubarb, lettuce, spinach and swiss chard, also grown for their foliage, and forest trees which are grown for their wood or vegetative tissue and not for their seeds or fruit—the majority of crop plants, whether cereals such as wheat, oats and barley, vegetables such as sweet corn, peas, beans and tomatoes, all plants which are grown for their flowers, and all trees grown for their fruit, are primarily of interest to man to the extent that they are able to reproduce themselves abundantly. It is generally true, then, that we cultivate such plants so as to try and secure the maximum reproduction of the plant during its lifetime. How to do this is the problem facing the farmer, the experimentalist and the research scientist.

Next month we shall comment further on the balance which must be maintained between growth and fruitfulness, with special reference to the relation between the vigor of the plant and its effect on yield of fruit or seed.

Something About Strawberries

ANY flower buds appearing on the newly set strawberry plants should be picked off until early in July, in order to promote a strong vegetative growth. It is important, too, not to attempt to set too many runners from each parent plant. Five is sufficient for a good stand and no more than one plant should be rooted on each runner. Properly spaced about six inches apart, hand-setting will be necessary, but if time is not available for hand setting, a light cultivation will probably cover the runners with enough soil to enable them to take root.

Where both June-bearing strawberries and everbearers are grown, it is possible to have fruit from the strawberry patch almost continuously from late June until freeze-up. Reports received from all parts of the prairie provinces in the recent fruit survey conducted by The Country Guide, indicate that Gem is one of the most popular everbearing varieties. This variety is a prolific plant-maker, fairly free from disease and provides a good crop of early berries. The fruit, however, is somewhat acid, the fruit stems are short and the plant is fairly hardy. The berries preserve well.

A. J. Porter, Honeywood Nursery, Parkside, Saskatchewan, has recently introduced a seedling of Gem called Sparta, which is outstanding in hardiness, is very resistant to disease, and bears large fruit of high quality. Its

yield is not as generous as Gem nor does it make plants as freely. Mr. Porter informs us that Sparta probably has Fairfax for its other parent, and has leaves that are large, dark green, thick and leathery, which probably accounts for its disease resistance. It also has long runners, but does not fruit on the runner plants the first season, though it bears a heavy crop in the summer of the second season and a further good crop the second fall. The fruit is large to very large, a bright glossy red (deeper in color than Gem, but not as dark as Fairfax), and very uniform in shape, except for the first berry to ripen on a cluster. The fruit is firmer than any variety (either summer or everbearing) that he has grown, except Fairfax, and its skin is tough enough so that the berry handles very well. The fruit is also of good dessert quality if not picked until fully ripe, but is rather acid otherwise. When canned the berries remain whole and keep their color. Also, the fruit of Sparta will stand fall frost better than any other everbearer Mr. Porter has tried, ripening better than Gem in cool weather. Its disadvantages are: The hulls cling rather tightly, the berries tend to become tough under extreme drought conditions, the largest berries have a tendency to hollow centres, and the light yield, as compared with Gem, the first fall.



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Promising New Peony Seedlings

THIS single peony was used as the male parent on a number of good named peonies, and well over a hundred seedlings were secured. Some of these seedlings were single, and one or two of these single forms may prove worthy of naming. The bulk of them, however, were either double or semi-double, and most of them a week or more earlier than any double Chinese peony that we had hitherto grown.

One of the white varieties was very like Festiva Maxima, but at least two weeks earlier than that variety.

The variety shown on the left on the photograph was of very good form and of a deep rose pink color. The white and red varieties were not quite as double as some that had flowered in 1942, but as all peony growers know, will probably improve in form and doubleness as the plants reach maturity.

All these seedlings are quite fragrant and promise to give this north country some good peonies that can be relied on to give us plenty of bloom during the last ten days of June. So far it has always been at least the end of the first week of July before we could count on having peonies worthy of putting on an exhibition table.

Peonies are recognized as one of the very best of the herbaceous perennials that can be grown in western Canada, and with such fine old varieties on the market as Festiva Maxima and Sarah Bernhardt, the plant breeder who expects to raise something more beautiful is optimistic indeed. There are some other ways, however, that plants can be improved besides raising varieties more beautiful than those already in existence. For instance, hardier forms, forms that are more easily cultivated in special soils, locations or climates, or varieties that bloom earlier or later than the normal forms, are all likely improvements in their own special place.

The varieties shown in the photograph are the result of work done quite a number of years ago.—F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Man.



New peony seedlings by F. L. Skinner and referred to in the article above.

Thinning in the Garden

SPEAKING recently to a group of amateur gardeners in the city of Winnipeg, Dr. S. W. Edgecombe, of the University of Manitoba, stated that extra vegetable plants in the garden are weeds. The reason they can be regarded as weeds is that the extra plants have the effect of withdrawing moisture from the soil and of preventing the remaining plants from growing to maximum size.

Thinning vegetables in the garden, therefore, is sound business and Dr. Edgecombe recommended that spinach, carrots, beets and parsnips should be thinned to 3 and 4 inches apart; leaf lettuce to 4 inches apart; peas, 1 inch; beans, 2 to 3 inches; and that the thinning should be done when the plants are 2 to 3 inches high.

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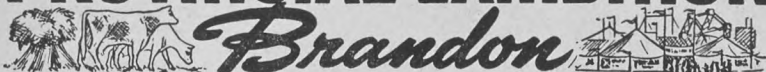
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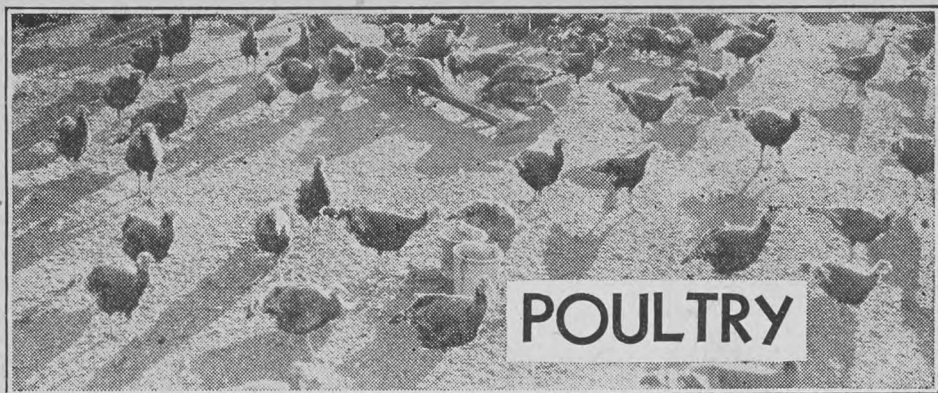
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Western Canada's turkey crop is important but it comes mainly from small farm flocks.

For a Better Crop of Turkeys

By M. C. HERNER

THE turkey industry in western Canada is not highly specialized and, for the most part, the season's crop is produced under natural methods of hatching and rearing. Consequently, the amount invested in birds and equipment does not represent a large cash outlay. Under such conditions, adverse weather, poor hatches, disease and parasites can be expected to take a far heavier toll from the average turkey flock, than in larger flocks where birds, plants and equipment represent a larger cash outlay, more experience and better facilities for meeting adverse conditions.

Serious reduction in the turkey crops of the last two years provide plenty of evidence that the turkey industry is not as well prepared as it should be to meet adverse conditions that may develop. The bulk of the season's crop of market turkeys comes from farms with one to three turkey hens; and on such farms it is probable that more information is needed on the care and feeding of the little poults than on any other phase of turkey production. In seasons that are extremely backward, cold and wet, there is bound to be more trouble in raising poults because of lowered resistance to cold, disease and parasites.

An ordinary hen will make as good a job of hatching as a turkey hen and will generally make a better mother. They do not, as a rule, roam so far away, nor will they drag their brood through the long wet grass quite as much as turkey hens. Each one will brood a dozen poults nicely, but should not be required to take care of more, because of the danger of overcrowding and killing during the cool nights. The hen should be kept in a dry coop with straw on the ground or floor, especially in damp and cool weather.

Caring for the Poults

Start the poults off, preferably with some good commercial starter, scattered on small pieces of cardboard or paper for the first day or so, until they know what to eat, after which it should be put in pans, troughs or small feeders. Under no conditions should any feed be fed on the bare floor or ground, because of the danger of contamination by intestinal parasites and their eggs, from the droppings of older birds coming in contact with the feed. This is the most common source of worms in poults and every care should be taken, not only when the poults are small, but all through the summer to feed all mash and all hard grain in hoppers and all soft mash in troughs. Provide clean, fresh water daily and move the drinking dishes and coops regularly to new, clean ground. Not only may this extra work save many poults, but it will help to produce faster growth and stronger poults, leading to better-fleshed and more vigorous market birds later on.

Beginning at a week or 10 days of age feed a little cracked wheat, small wheat or wheat screenings along with the starter. At five or six weeks of age, the starter should be gradually changed by adding a good growing or developing mash made with farm-grown grain, supplemented by a commercial concentrate. At this age they will eat more hard grain, and by keeping a good supply of both hard grain and growing mash before them all the time there will be less tendency to wander far afield in search of feed, as well as less loss from hawks, crows, coyotes and foxes.

Protect the small poults against rain

and keep them from running through the wet grass early in the morning and in this way avoid colds and roup. In case colds develop, rub a little carbolated vaseline in each eye or put a few drops of coal oil in each eye or use a few drops of a five per cent solution of argyrol. If there is any sign of head lice or body lice, put a tiny speck of lard on the head of each poult and under each wing, or use sodium fluoride very sparingly.

As a preventive against worms (the tapeworm is the most common one in turkeys), the poults can be given a tablespoonful of turpentine in a gallon of soft mash and a cupful of Epsom salts in a pailful of drinking water. This treatment may be given once a month and is an excellent preventive.

As the poults get older they will want to roost on top of the coops, on fences, on buildings and in trees. A little care at this stage may go a long way in preventing crooked breast bones and avoid having so many grade C, D and cull turkeys in the fall. A 2x4-inch scantling on the side, or a 1x4-inch strip laid flat-wise and nailed or wired on top of the coops, on the fence, on the buildings or in the trees, will provide wider roosts and induce them to roost where they should. By selecting the right places for putting these roosts, the turkeys can also be more or less sheltered from cold winds, rain, sleet and snow early in the fall and until marketing time.

Fattening and Marketing

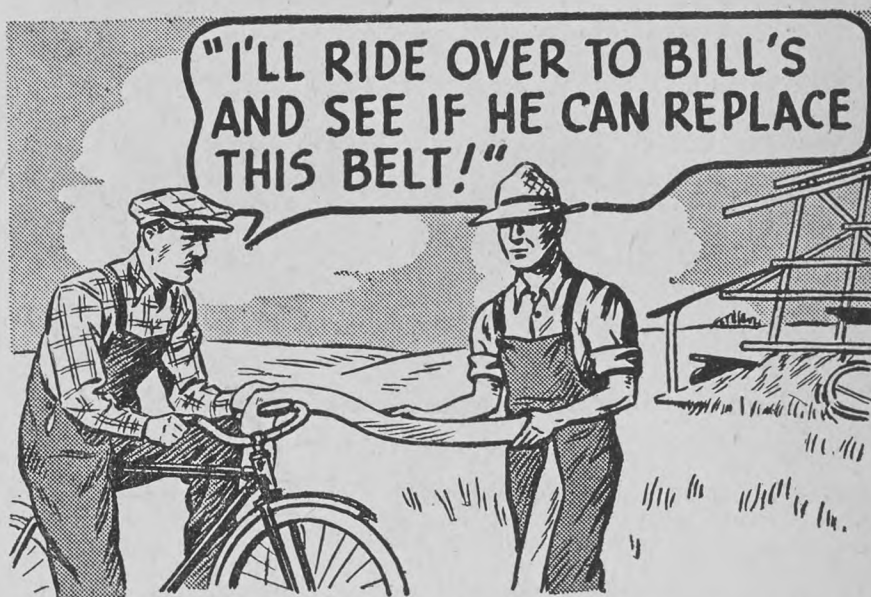
Turkeys are raised entirely for meat production and at best they take longer to mature and get ready for market than chickens. Therefore they should be fed well all through the summer and early fall so they are well-fleshed and ready to fatten by the end of October and early in November. With the framework well filled out it is an easy matter to bring the bulk of the market birds up to Grade A by the end of November and early in December by proper fattening. The practice of forcing the young, growing turkeys to pick up their own living out in the fields during the late summer and early fall cannot be too strongly condemned in a country that has a super-abundance of good farm grains. Even though they pick up a lot of waste grain, grasshoppers and so on, under these conditions, still they do not make the growth they should, because too often they get only half enough to eat and have to roam too far for the little they do get. Often too they find lots to eat one day and starve the next, and this erratic feeding does not make good growth. Instead of bringing the turkeys to maturity quicker it takes longer and produces more lanky, long-legged, poorly-fleshed birds that cannot be fleshed, fattened and finished by marketing time.

The fattening period itself need not be long and, if this feeding plan has been followed, three weeks of fattening will put a good finish on any turkey. A combination of equal parts of ground wheat and oats fed as a dry mash and an extra feed once a day of this as a soft mash will put about the best finish on a turkey of any grains we know of. They produce the color, the fat and the quality that is wanted in the higher grades and five to six pounds of this feed will produce one pound of gain under ordinary farm conditions.

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BICYCLES RATIONED TO ESSENTIAL USERS

The war has made it necessary for the bicycle manufacturers and dealers to set up a plan of Voluntary Bicycle Rationing in co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This ensures that available bicycles are directed to those who really need them, and the farmer is included in one of these groups.

If you need a bicycle, go to your C.C.M. dealer and he will give you a Bicycle Purchase Application Form to fill out. You should soon have your C.C.M. bicycle, as larger quantities of materials are being made available to provide bicycles for essential users.

Make out your application at once and let a C.C.M. work for you.



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Monthly Commentary

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Payments on Participation Certificates

Many readers of this page will already have received cheques from the Canadian Wheat Board on participation certificates issued in connection with the 1940 wheat crop. Others will shortly have their cheques, while in still other cases there may be considerable delay. The Wheat Board states that there is nothing to be gained by making enquiries at this time about delayed payments. The work of issuing cheques is going ahead as rapidly as possible and wherever it becomes necessary to write to a farmer to clear up any point, the Board will do so. Not until after payments are completed on the 1940 participation certificates will payments commence in respect to 1941 and 1942. All told, payments have to be made to some 300,000 different farmers on something like 5,000,000 separate participation certificates and in respect of a total of 662,402,544 bushels of wheat of the three crops. It is apparent that a big job is involved; one that will not be completed within a space of a few months.

Farmers who had delivered low grade wheat of the 1941 crop are receiving a pleasant surprise in connection with these payments. It has been known for some time that the payment on No. 1 Northern would be 6.215 cents per bushel. On No. 2 Northern the payment is slightly less, 6.166 cents per bushel. On all other crops payments are higher. On No. 3 Northern the payment is 8.146 cents per bushel, on No. 4 Northern 11.471 cents, on 5 wheat 13.608 cents, on 6 wheat, 18.318 cents and on feed wheat 20.599 cents. All told there are 145 different grades with a separate rate of payment on each except that on No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern the payments are the same. Amounts have been figured out to three decimal places, or one thousandth of a cent per bushel. Most of the 1940 crop was No. 3 Northern or better but there were enough of the lower grades for payments on them to be important. The reason payments on such grades are higher is that when the Wheat Board established spreads for lower grades in 1940, they made these spreads much wider than those which were later found actually to prevail in the country.

It is well to recall the reason why these payments are so substantial. That is because a rise in the open market price of wheat began in April, 1943, and continued until September 27, 1943, on which date the market was closed. At that time the government took over from the Wheat Board for its own account, all stocks of wheat which the Board was then carrying and these included portions of the crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942 to a total of not far short of 200,000,000 bushels. The price basis on which the wheat in question was taken over, was \$1.23½ for No. 1 Northern wheat in store at lakehead terminals. The government is using this wheat to supply the needs of Great Britain and all other Allied countries who are obtaining wheat from Canada under the Mutual Aid Plan. It is also being used to supply Canadian millers, who get wheat on a price basis that enables them to sell flour at ceiling prices. None of this Crown wheat as it

is now called, is being resold at a profit to the government. The wheat going to the United States this year on which prices of \$1.40 and higher have been realized, is coming out of the 1943 wheat delivered to the Wheat Board for account of producers. In due course it may be hoped that substantial payments will be made on participation certificates for the current crop year.

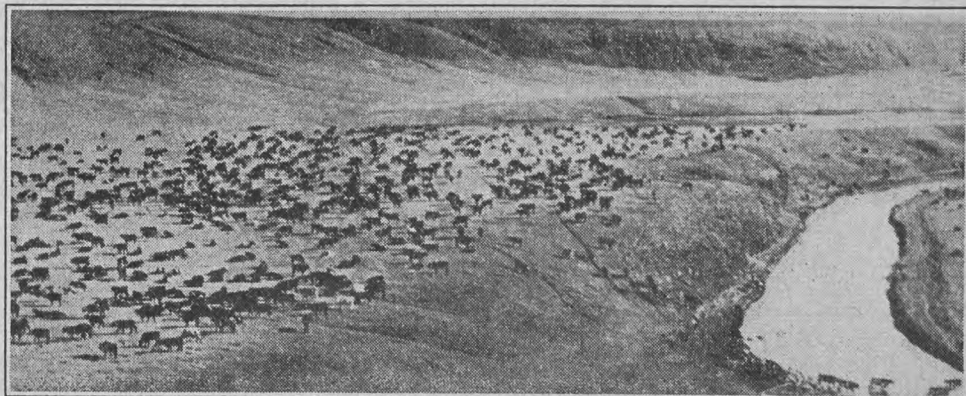
The total amount to be distributed to farmers on participation certificates of the three crop years is approximately \$58,000,000. The amount to be paid out on the crop of 1940 is something over \$26,000,000.

Grain Transportation Problems

It is still the case that the demand for western grain of all kinds exceeds the possibility of supplying it. That is not because of any lack of grain for there are large supplies both in country elevators and on farms. The problem is one of transportation, of getting grain forward to those who want to take delivery of it. The most remarkable demonstration of that fact is at lakehead terminals. In 1941 it became necessary to erect temporary storage annexes adjacent to terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William to hold 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to what could be stored in the permanent elevators there which have a capacity of 90,000,000 bushels. For a time that space was completely filled. It was almost emptied out at the close of navigation last year, since which time the temporary annexes have been practically empty and idle. Some fairly substantial stocks were built up during the winter but these were rapidly emptied out at the opening of navigation this spring. At time of writing, total wheat stocks there have been reduced to 18,000,000 bushels, of various grades and scattered in many different elevators. The stocks are so low as to make it doubtful if cargoes can continue to be supplied during the summer to all the Canadian lake vessels engaged in the grain trade. Already lake vessels registered in the United States have been withdrawn from grain transport because of uncertainty of being able to get cargoes. The Canadian lake fleet could move grain more rapidly than is now occurring, if vessels could secure as rapid loading as formerly in lakehead terminals. But because of a shortage of labor, and the fact that labor there now insists on an eight hour day and is very reluctant to do overtime work, loading of lake vessels is slowed down.

The real problem however, is that grain cars arriving at the head of the lakes cannot be unloaded as fast as the railways can deliver them there. Consequently, loaded cars accumulate in railway yards. The railway can devote only a certain number of cars to the movement of grain and any delay in unloading simply means that empties cannot be returned to the country and reloaded as fast as would be desirable.

The railways have lately been loading up to 1,600 cars of grain every day at country elevators. For a time approximately 400 of these cars were from American railways, having been sent into Canada for direct all-rail shipment of



How many early pioneers recognize the exact location of this early picture of the Alberta range, believed to have been taken along the banks of the Little Bow, near Carmangay, Alta.

Monthly Commentary---Continued

wheat which the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States has been buying for use for feed. Lately however, the railways of the United States found it necessary to reduce the supply of their cars to small proportions. A certain number of cars, but not very many, continues to move to the Pacific Coast, while others are employed for consignments to western mills. That has meant reducing the supplies which could be forwarded to the lakehead. After allowances are made for coarse grains, the daily arrivals of wheat at the lakehead have been only about 800 cars. That is not enough to supply the probable demands for wheat for lake shipments during the next two months.

In addition to wheat the United States would like to get large quantities of Canadian oats and barley, but of the supply of these grains which can be shipped forward from country elevators, it is necessary to keep a large part flowing to eastern Canada to supply the needs of farmers there who buy feed grains. Not long ago the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States was making plans to buy large quantities of Western oats to be shipped all rail direct to destinations in the Central States. Such plans had to be suspended, partly because the supply of railway cars for such movement could not be obtained, but even more importantly because there were doubts as to the quantity of oats that would be available.

Room for Grain Deliveries

There is now a good deal of empty storage space at many elevators in all western provinces, although there are still some points at which congestion prevails. Grain has been moving out of country elevators and annexes more rapidly than farmers have been bringing it in during recent weeks. There are doubtless some points where that condition is the result of all marketable grain having been disposed of. In most places however, there is still a good deal of grain that may yet be marketed during the current crop year. Farmers have been too busy with seeding to spend much time in hauling grain. In addition many farmers have not yet decided just how much more grain they will dispose of during the crop year, preferring to wait until they have a better idea of probable grain production in 1944. When seeding is over it can be expected that demands on country elevator space will increase and that will especially be the case during June and July at those points where prospects for the coming crop appear to be good. It will not do therefore, to assume that just because there is empty space now, it will be available later.

Quota restrictions have been removed on delivery of oats, barley and rye, and farmers are free to market such grain as they so desire, provided of course that elevator space is available. Wheat quotas at the time of writing remain at 18 bushels per authorized acre. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the crop year it was announced that no farmer would be allowed to deliver more than 14 bushels per authorized acre. Later that limitation was raised to 18 bushels per authorized acre, when it was discovered that such an increase would be necessary to permit total deliveries during the crop year of 280,000,000 bushels, the amount which it had early been calculated could be disposed of. Now, so great has been the demand for Canadian wheat, there seems to be no good reason why farmers should not be allowed to market all the wheat they care to dispose of. It can be expected therefore, that opportunities to deliver wheat will be increased during June and July and quite possibly that before July 31, all limitations will be lifted. Such a development, if and when it occurs, will increase the demand upon country elevator space. Farmers who expect to market more grain during the current crop year will do well to keep in

touch with the agent at the nearest elevator of United Grain Growers Limited, to keep themselves informed on the space situation.

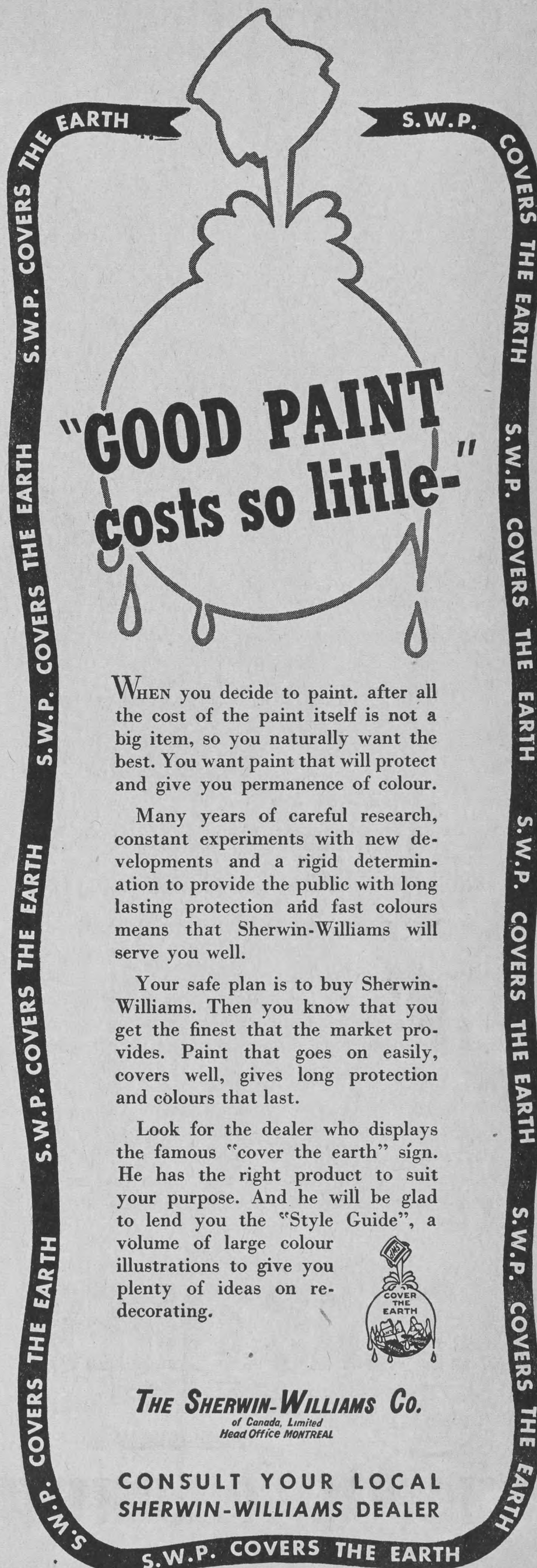
Demand for Western Grain Will Continue

Crop prospects in the United States at the present time are good. As a result, there has been some decline in grain prices on central markets. The only place that has been reflected in Canada is in the price of rye, the only grain in which Canadian prices are free to move without restriction, and the only one the price of which is directly affected by the course of prices south of the line. In spite of conditions in the United States, it seems likely that for another year the insistent demand for Canadian grain for export to that country will continue. Grain reserved there will be at a very low ebb at the end of this crop year, even with the large imports which have come from Canada. The livestock population of the United States is high, higher agricultural authorities are inclined to believe, than the country should count on being able to maintain, mainly because it is out of line with the feed producing capacity of the country. But, just as long as the price ratio between livestock and grain continues favorable to livestock production, farmers will want to produce all the livestock they can, and the demand for imported feed grain is likely to continue. It is estimated that during the current crop year, about 450 million bushels of wheat will be used for livestock feed, perhaps 300 million bushels more than previous average annual consumption. In addition, probably close to 200 million bushels of wheat will be used for producing industrial alcohol. When requirements for wheat for flour milling are included, it is clear that the United States has been using up wheat at a rate well beyond the country's productive capacity, making necessary, resort to imports from Canada.

The first decline in American demand for wheat is likely to take place in connection with industrial alcohol. In most of the plants from which that product comes, molasses, a by-product of sugar, is the favorite raw material, but the use of molasses had to be abandoned in a large measure because of the shipping situation. For awhile, there was the actual danger of losses of ships and cargo from enemy action along the coasts of the United States. That danger has been pretty well eliminated now but the tank ships that might be carrying molasses are urgently required for other work. When alcohol has to be made from grain, corn is usually preferred in the United States but the insistent demand for corn for feeding has practically prevented its use for that purpose. The quantity of rye used in distilling has never been very large but recently the U.S. government ordered the use of some considerable quantity of rye for industrial alcohol.

Demand from eastern Canada for western feed grains, is likely to continue at a high rate during another year, even if good crops are produced this year in the Eastern provinces. The livestock population there is too great to be maintained by home production.

So much has been said in the United States about the possibility of livestock production having been over-expanded, that occasionally one wonders whether or not the livestock production of Canada can be maintained at present levels. There should be no fears in that respect so far as feed grains are concerned. The quantity of feed grain which has been exported from Canada, if it were held in this country, would add largely to the feeding capacity of Canada. Whatever difficulties will be experienced in maintaining Canadian livestock production are likely to be experienced rather because of labor shortages on individual farms. That shortage, while it is bound to remain acute so long as the war lasts, is not likely to be a difficulty after the war.



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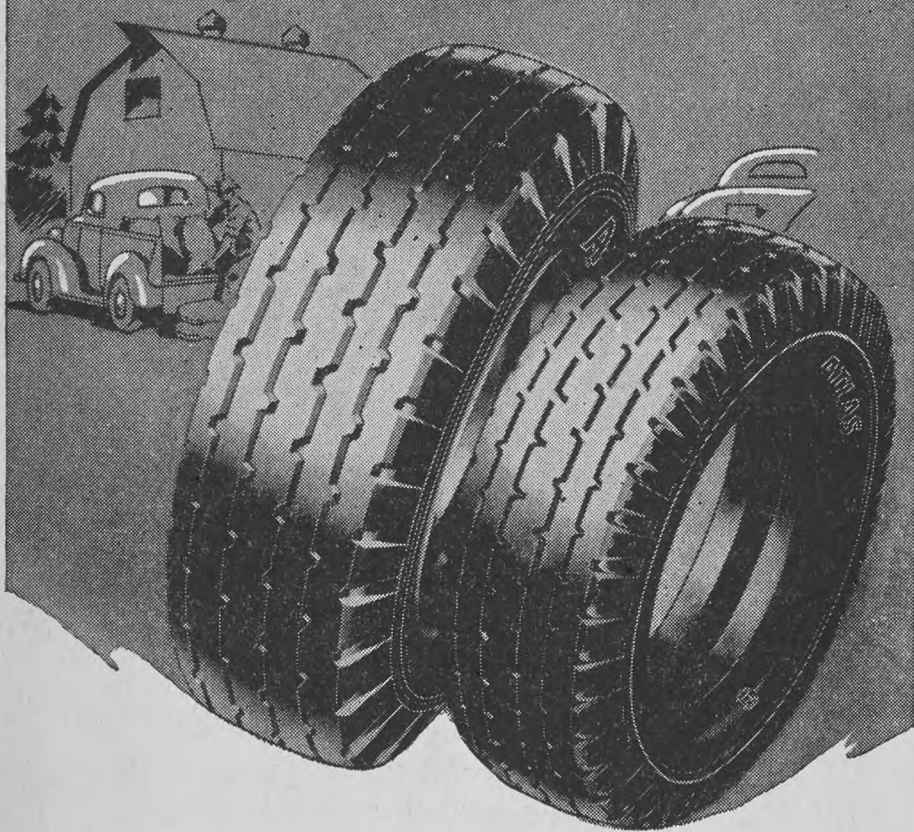
Look for the dealer who displays the famous "cover the earth" sign. He has the right product to suit your purpose. And he will be glad to lend you the "Style Guide", a volume of large colour illustrations to give you plenty of ideas on re-decorating.

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FROM COAST TO COAST



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

"Cullud Boy" Correction

We are asked by the Lacombe Lions War Activities Fund chairman, Mr. Wes. H. Jackson, to publish a correction of their original copy in the display advertisement which appeared in a recent issue of "The Country Guide." This should have read "Cullud Boy" or \$700 in Victory Bonds" instead of "Cullud Boy and \$500 Victory Bond, or \$700 in Victory Bonds."

62 Years a Pioneer

The recent passing of one of Manitoba's pioneers in the person of Thomas Church Moffat in his 88th year recalls many pioneer memories. Mr. Moffat homesteaded and farmed in what is now the Strathclair district for 62 years, bringing the first team of horses and the first binder (the Maxwell wire-banding type) into this neighborhood. He also grew the first acre of wheat, then thought almost impossible because of early frost, hauling his grain 60 miles by ox-wagon to Brandon, over the prairie trail. Mr. Moffat served in the Louis Riel rebellion.—*Strathclair, Man.*

Red Cross Has Good Year

The Red Cross at Treherne raised \$2,665 during the past year, and the War Work Committee has shipped the following goods so far this year: 300 articles of clothing and hospital supplies, and 132 knitted articles. Donations to the Red Cross have been 32 quilts; three blankets and two bonnets.

The Overseas Box Committee also reports a good year. By means of canvassing and dances they succeeded in raising \$685.43. Eighty-seven parcels and 31 boxes of chocolates were sent overseas. They have now a balance on hand of \$330.

* * *

The new cleaner installed in United Grain Growers' elevator at this point will enable the Company to better serve its customers.—*Treherne, Man.*

Patriotic Society's Good Work

At the annual meeting of the Patriotic Society it was revealed that the gross receipts for the past year were \$933.18, with expenses \$743.67. The recently held show for overseas boxes realized about \$70 in cash and a large quantity of articles. Thirty-six boxes were packed and have been sent overseas.

Flt.-Lt. Schaumerg, who has 57 operational flights to his credit was an interesting speaker in support of the recent Victory Loan Drive.—*Newdale, Man.*

\$24,500 Above Quota

The amount subscribed by this district to the recent Victory Loan far exceeds all previous efforts. The quota was \$40,000 and the amount subscribed \$64,500. Any points showing a better record, please send in the date, as there is no better way to boost the morale of a community than to give it a still higher objective to shoot at!—*Madison, Sask.*

A Pterodactyl Egg?

A. W. Stoddart is the owner of a New Hampshire hen that must be second cousin to the pterodactyl airplane winged birds that roamed the earth dear knows how long ago and laid eggs the size of rugby footballs. This particular hen, states Mr. Stoddart, laid a normal-size egg inside an out-size one. The latter contained three yolks. Figuring we might not believe in this phenomenon, Mr. Stoddart sent along the "inside egg" packed in a honey-can. He states the big egg measured 8x9 1/4 inches, which makes a honey of a story. Any more authentic egg-laying pterodactyls laying around?

Fine Red Cross Efforts

During the recent National Red Cross drive for funds, the Keephills club collected \$207.55. The following ladies were responsible for the collections, namely: Mrs. R. Dalton, Mrs. R. Bennett, for Genesee, \$37; Mrs. B. Dalton, Mrs. W. Bryant, for Keephills, \$48.50, and Rose Valley \$13; Mrs. F. Cole, Mrs. A. Teague, for Burtonsville, \$37.15; Mrs. C. Selover, Mrs. P. Vanderwell, for Woodland, \$47.30; Mrs. Hannestad, Highvale, \$24.60.

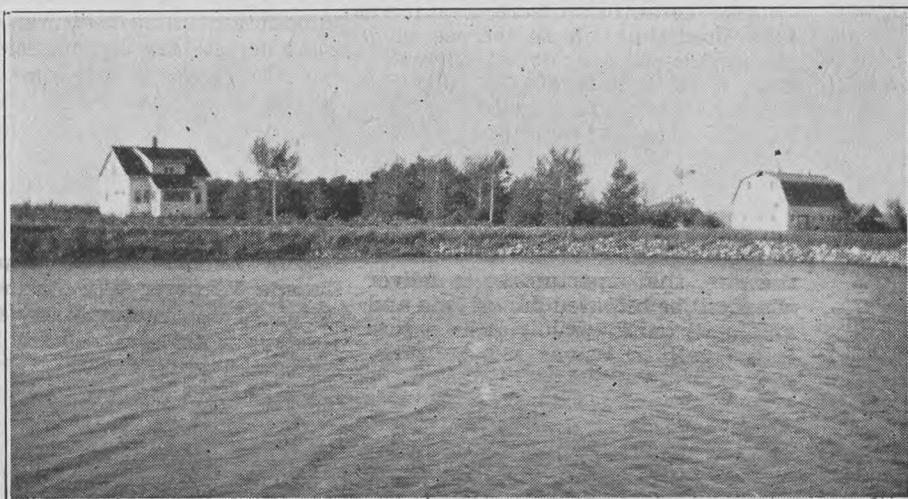
This is a splendid effort as the roads were very bad at the time of the drive. Mrs. Hannestad, walked across country and through many difficult bush trails, in order to reach isolated homes which would otherwise have been missed.

Mrs. A. E. Stretton (who has been our best knitter, ever since the club was formed two years ago) is forced to lay down her knitting needles due to eye-strain. So far, this year, she had knitted 16 turtle neck pullovers, seven long sleeved men's service sweaters, and two pairs of stockings for the C.W.A.C. All her work has been excellent, and she is deserving of highest commendation for her faithful service to the cause of the Red Cross—a real war effort, this.—*Keephills, Alta.*

Really Fine Farm Home

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THE MOON IS DOWN

Continued from page 7

"Let him sit down," Orden said. "Only we will know. You can report that he stood."

"It is not customary to falsify reports," said Loft.

"Sit down, Alex," Orden repeated.

And the big young man sat down and his manacled hands were restless in his lap.

Loft began, "This is contrary to all—"

The colonel said, "Let him be seated."

Captain Loft cleared his throat.

"Captain Bentick interposed his body and received a blow on the head which crushed his skull." A medical report is appended. Do you wish me to read it?"

"No need," said Lanser. "Make it as quick as you can."

"These facts have been witnessed by several of our soldiers, whose statements are attached. This military court finds that the prisoner is guilty of murder and recommends a death sentence." Do you wish me to read the statements of the soldiers?"

Lanser sighed. "No." He turned to Alex. "You don't deny that you killed the captain, do you?"

Alex smiled sadly. "I hit him," he said. "I don't know that I killed him."

Orden said, "Good work, Alex!" And the two looked at each other as friends.

Loft said, "Do you mean to imply that he was killed by someone else?"

"I don't know," said Alex. "I only hit him, and then somebody hit me."

Colonel Lanser said, "Do you want to offer any explanation? I can't think of anything that will change the sentence, but we will listen."

Loft said, "I respectfully submit that the colonel should not have said that. It indicates that the court is not impartial."

ORDEN laughed dryly. The colonel looked at him and smiled a little. "Have you any explanation?" he repeated.

Alex lifted a hand to gesture and the other came with it. He looked embarrassed and put them in his lap again. "I was mad," he said. "I have a pretty bad temper. He said I must work. I am a free man. I got mad and I hit him. I guess I hit him hard. It was the wrong man." He pointed at Loft. "That's the man I wanted to hit, that one."

Lanser said, "It doesn't matter whom you wanted to hit. Anybody would have been the same. Are you sorry you did it?" He said aside to the table, "It would look well in the record if he were sorry."

"Sorry?" Alex asked. "I'm not sorry. He told me to go to work—me, a free man! I used to be alderman. He said I had to work."

"But if the sentence is death, won't you be sorry then?"

Alex sank his head and really tried to think honestly. "No," he said. "You mean, would I do it again?"

"That's what I mean."

"No," Alex said thoughtfully, "I don't think I'm sorry."

Lanser said, "Put in the record that the prisoner was overcome with remorse. Sentence is automatic. Do you understand?" he said to Alex. "The court has no leeway. The court finds you guilty and sentences you to be shot immediately. I do not see any reason to torture you with this any more. Captain Loft, is there anything I have forgotten?"

"You've forgotten me," said Orden. He stood up and pushed back his chair and stepped over to Alex. And Alex, from long habit, stood up respectfully. "Alexander, I am the elected Mayor."

"I know it, sir."

"Alex, these men are invaders. They have taken our country by surprise and treachery and force."

Captain Loft said, "Sir, this should not be permitted."

Lanser said, "Hush! Is it better to hear it, or would you rather it were whispered?"

Orden went on as though he had not been interrupted. "When they came, the

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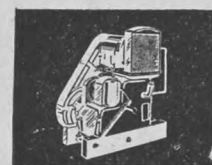
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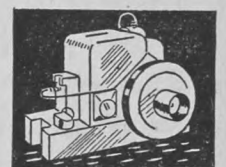
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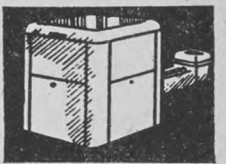


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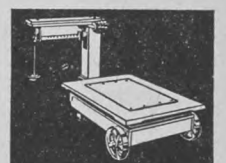
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people were confused and I was confused. We did not know what to do or think. Yours was the first clear act. Your private anger was the beginning of a public anger. I know it is said in town that I am acting with these men. I can show the town, but you—you are going to die. I want you to know."

Alex dropped his head and then raised it. "I know, sir."

Lanser said, "Is the squad ready?"

"Outside, sir."

"Who is commanding?"

"Lieutenant Tonder, sir."

Tonder raised his head and his chin was hard and he held his breath.

Orden said softly, "Are you afraid, Alex?"

And Alex said, "Yes, sir."

"I can't tell you not to be. I would be, too, and so would these young—gods of war."

Lanser said, "Call your squad." Tonder got up quickly and went to the door. "They're here, sir." He opened the door wide and helmeted men could be seen.

Orden said, "Alex, go, knowing that these men will have no rest, no rest at all until they are gone, or dead. You will make the people one. It's a sad knowledge and little enough gift to you, but it is so. No rest at all."

Alex shut his eyes tightly. Mayor Orden leaned close and kissed him on the cheek. "Goodbye, Alex," he said.

THE guard took Alex by the arm and the young man kept his eyes tightly closed, and they guided him through the door. The squad faced about, and their feet marched away down out of the house and into the snow, and the snow muffled their footsteps.

The men about the table were silent. Orden looked toward the window and saw a little round spot being rubbed clear of snow by a quick hand. He stared at it, fascinated, and then he looked quickly away. He said to the colonel, "I hope you know what you are doing."

Captain Loft gathered his papers and Lanser asked, "In the square, Captain?"

"Yes, in the square. It must be public," Loft said.

And Orden said, "I hope you know."

"Man," said the colonel, "whether we know or not, it is what must be done."

Silence fell on the room and each man listened. And it was not long. From the distance there came a crash of firing. Lanser sighed deeply. Orden put his hand to his forehead and filled his lungs deeply. Then there was a shout outside. The glass of the window crashed inward and Lieutenant Prackle fell forward across the table.

Lanser leaped up, crying, "So, it starts! Are you badly hurt, Lieutenant?"

"My shoulder," said Prackle.

Lanser took command. "Captain Loft, there will be tracks in the snow. Now, I want every house searched for firearms. I want every man who has one taken hostage. You, sir," he said to the Mayor, "are placed in protective custody. And understand this, please: we will shoot, five, ten, a hundred for one."

Orden said quietly, "A man of certain memories."

Lanser stopped in the middle of an order. He looked over slowly at the Mayor and for a moment they understood each other. And then Lanser straightened his shoulders. "A man of no memories!" he said sharply. And then, "I want every weapon in town gathered. Bring in everyone who resists. Hurry, before their tracks are filled."

The staff found their helmets and loosed their pistols and started out. And Orden went to the broken window. He said sadly, "The sweet, cool smell of the now."

THE days and the weeks dragged on, and the months dragged on. The now fell and melted and fell and melted and finally fell and stuck. The dark buildings of the little town wore bells and hats and eyebrows of white and there were trenches through the snow to the doorways. In the harbor the coal barges came empty and went away loaded, but the coal did not come out of the ground easily. The good miners made mistakes. They were clumsy and slow. Machinery broke and took a long time to fix. The people of the conquered country settled in a slow, silent, waiting revenge. The men who had been traitors, who had helped the invaders—and many of them

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believed it was for a better state and an ideal way of life—found that the control they took was insecure, that the people they had known looked at them coldly and never spoke.

And there was death in the air, hovering and waiting. Accidents happened on the railroad, which clung to the mountains and connected the little town with the rest of the nation. Avalanches poured down on the tracks and rails were spread. No train could move unless the tracks were first inspected. People were shot in reprisal and it made no difference. Now and then a group of young men escaped and went to England. And the English bombed the coal mine and did some damage and killed some of both their friends and their enemies.

And it did no good. The cold hatred grew with the winter, the silent, sullen hatred, the waiting hatred. The food supply was controlled—issued to the obedient and withheld from the disobedient—so that the whole population turned coldly obedient. There was a point where food could not be withheld, for a starving man cannot mine coal, cannot lift and carry. And the hatred was deep in the eyes of the people, beneath the surface.

Now it was that the conqueror was surrounded, the men of the battalion alone among silent enemies, and no man might relax his guard for even a moment. If he did, he disappeared, and some snowdrift received his body. If he went alone to a woman, he disappeared, and some snowdrift received his body. If he drank, he disappeared. The men of the battalion could sing only together, could dance only together, and dancing gradually stopped and the singing expressed a longing for home. Their talk was of friends and relatives who love them and their longings were for warmth and love, because a man can be a soldier for only so many hours a day and for only so many months in a year, and then he wants to be a man again, wants girls and drinks and music and laughter and ease, and when these are cut off, they become irresistibly desirable.

And the men thought always of home. The men of the battalion came to detest the place they had conquered, and they were curt with the people and the people were curt with them, and gradually a little fear began to grow in the conquerors, a fear that it would never be over, that they could never relax or go home, a fear that one day they would crack and be hunted through the mountains like rabbits, for the conquered never relaxed their hatred. The patrols, seeing lights, hearing laughter, would

be drawn as to a fire, and when they came near, the laughter stopped, the warmth went out, and the people were cold and obedient. And the soldiers, smelling warm food from the little restaurants, went in and ordered the warm food and found that it was oversalted or overpeppered.

THEN the soldiers read the news from home and from the other conquered countries, and the news was always good, and for a little while they believed it, and then after a while they did not believe it any more. And every man carried in his heart the terror. "If home crumbled, they would not tell us, and then it would be too late. These people will not spare us. They will kill us all." They remembered stories of their men retreating through Belgium and retreating out of Russia. And the more literate remembered the frantic, tragic retreat from Moscow, when every peasant's pitchfork tasted blood and the snow was rotten with bodies.

And they knew when they cracked, or relaxed, or slept too long, it would be the same here, and their sleep was restless and their days nervous. They asked questions their officers could not answer because they did not know. They were not told, either. They did not believe the reports from home.

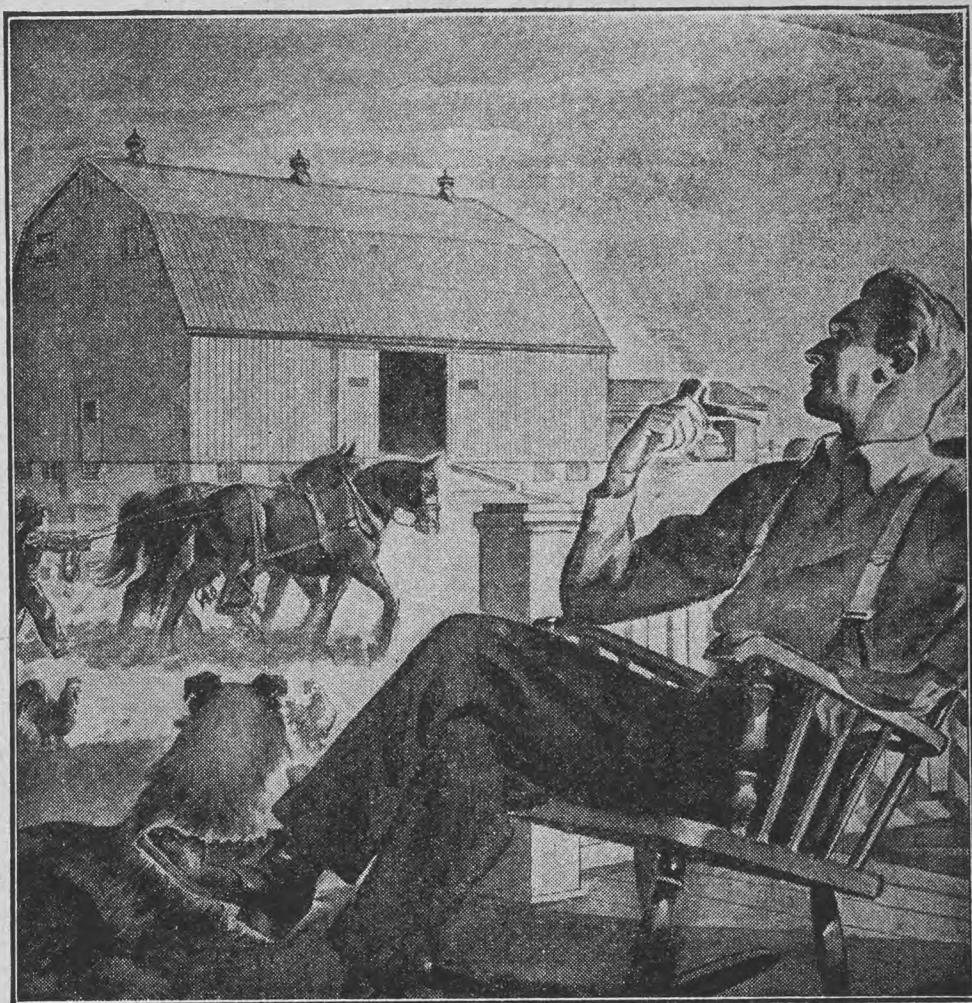
Thus it came about that the conquerors grew afraid of the conquered and their nerves wore thin and they shot shadows in the night. The cold, sullen silence was with them always. Then three soldiers went insane in a week and cried all night and all day until they were sent away home. And others might have gone insane if they had not heard that mercy deaths awaited the insane at home, and a mercy death is a terrible thing to think of. Fear crept in on the men in their billets and it made them sad, and it crept into the patrols and it made them cruel.

THE year turned and the nights grew long. It was dark at three o'clock in the afternoon and not light again until nine in the morning. The jolly lights did not shine out on the snow, for by law every window must be black against the bombers. And yet when the English bombers came over, some light always appeared near the coal mine. Sometimes the sentries shot a man with a lantern and once a girl with a flashlight. And it did no good. Nothing was cured by the shooting.

And the officers were a reflection of their men, more restrained because their training was more complete, more resourceful because they had more res-



"I guess I was just Lucky..."



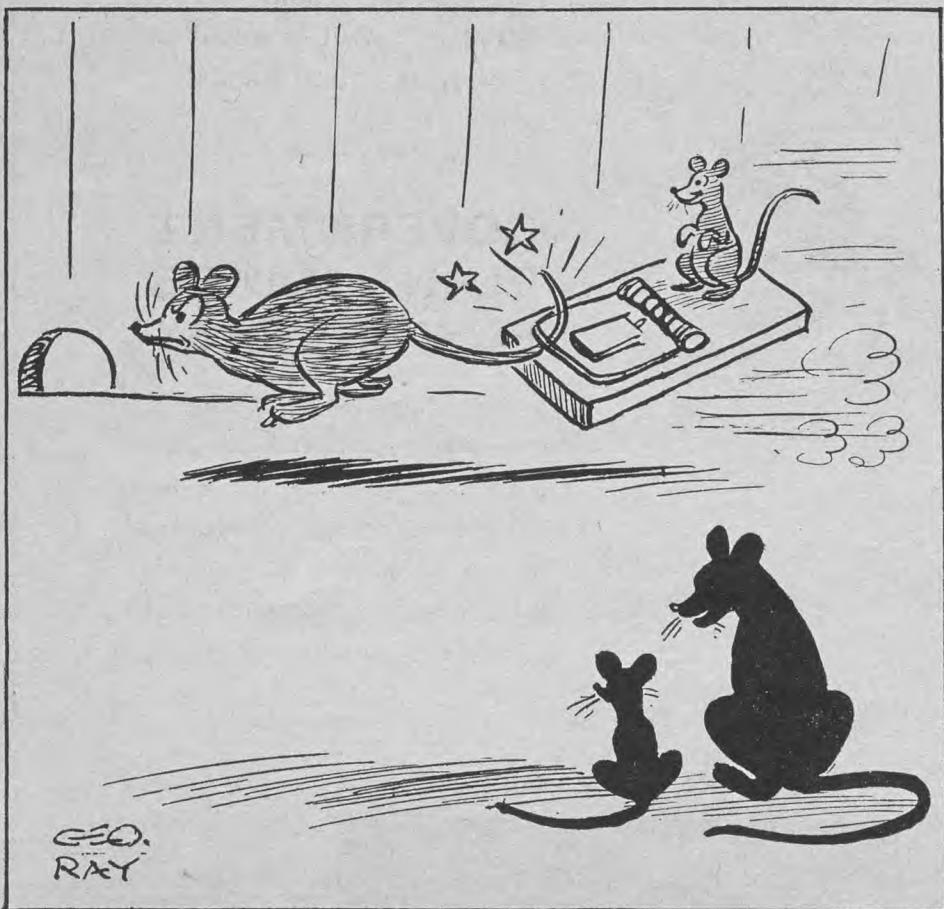
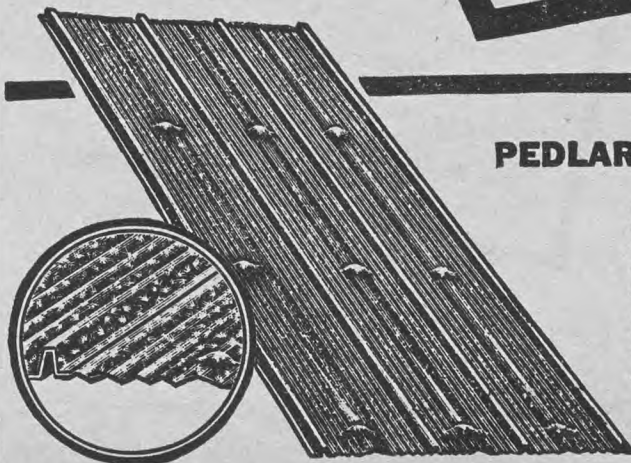
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possibility, but the same fears were a little deeper buried in them, the same longings were more tightly locked in their hearts. And they were under a double strain, for the conquered people watched them for mistakes and their own men watched them for weakness, so that their spirits were taut to the breaking-point. The conquerors were under a terrible spiritual siege and everyone knew, conquered and conquerors, what would happen when the first crack appeared.

From the upstairs room of the Mayor's palace the comfort seemed to have gone.

Over the windows black paper was tacked tightly and there were little piles of precious equipment about the room—the instruments and equipment that could not be jeopardized, the glasses and masks and helmets. And discipline here at least was laxer, as though these officers knew there must be some laxness somewhere or the machine would break. On the table were two gasoline lanterns which threw a hard, brilliant light and they made great shadows on the walls, and their hissing was an undercurrent in the room.

Major Hunter went on with his work. His drawing-board was permanently ready now, for the bombs tore out his work nearly as fast as he put it in. And he had little sorrow, for to Major Hunter building was life and here he had more building than he could project or accomplish. He sat at his drawing-board with a light behind him and his T-square moved up and down the board and his pencil was busy.

Lieutenant Prackle, his arm still in a sling, sat in a straight chair behind the centre table, reading an illustrated paper. At the end of the table Lieutenant Tonder was writing a letter. He held his pen pinched high and occasionally he looked up from his letter and gazed at the ceiling, to find words to put in his letter.

Prackle turned a page of the illus-

trated paper and he said, "I can close my eyes and see every shop on this street here." And Hunter went on with his work and Tonder wrote a few more words. Prackle continued, "There is a restaurant right behind here. You can't see it in the picture. It's called Burden's."

Hunter did not look up. He said, "I know the place. They had good scallops."

"Sure they did," Prackle said. "Everything was good there. Not a single bad thing did they serve. And their coffee—"

Tonder looked up from his letter and said, "They won't be serving coffee now—or scallops."

"Well, I don't know about that," said Prackle. "They did and they will again. And there was a waitress there." He described her figure with his hand, with the good hand. "Blonde, so and so." He looked down at the magazine. "She had the strangest eyes—has, I mean—always kind of moist-looking as though she had just been laughing or crying." He glanced at the ceiling and he spoke softly. "I was out with her. She was

lovely. I wonder why I didn't go back oftener. I wonder if she's still there."

Tonder said gloomily, "Probably not. Working in a factory, maybe."

Prackle laughed. "I hope they aren't rationing girls at home."

"Why not?" said Tonder.

Prackle said playfully, "You don't care much for girls, do you? Not much, you don't!"

Tonder said, "I like them for what girls are for. I don't let them crawl around my other life."

And Prackle said tauntingly, "It seems to me that they crawl all over you all the time."

TONDER tried to change the subject.

He said, "I hate these damn lanterns. Major, when are you going to get that dynamo fixed?"

Major Hunter looked up slowly from his board and said, "It should be done

by now. I've got good men working on it. I'll double the guard on it from now on, I guess."

"Did you get the fellow that wrecked it?" Prackle asked.

And Hunter said grimly, "It might be any one of five men. I got all five." He went on musingly, "It's so easy to wreck a dynamo if you know how. Just short it and it wrecks itself." He said, "The light ought to be on any time now."

Prackle still looked at his magazine. "I wonder when we will be relieved. I wonder when we will go home for a while. Major, wouldn't you like to go home for a rest?"

Hunter looked up from his work and his face was hopeless for a moment. "Yes, of course." He recovered himself. "I've built this siding four times. I don't know why a bomb always knocks out this particular siding. I'm getting tired of this piece of track. I have to change the route every time because of the craters. There's no time to fill them in. The ground is frozen too hard. It seems to be too much work."

Suddenly the electric lights came on and Tonder automatically reached out and turned off the two gasoline lanterns. The hissing was gone from the room.

Tonder said, "Thank God for that! That hissing gets on my nerves. It makes me think there's whispering." He folded the letter he had been writing and he said, "It's strange more letters don't come through. I've only had one in two weeks."

Prackle said, "Maybe nobody writes to you."

"Maybe," said Tonder. He turned to the major. "If anything happened—at home, I mean—do you think they would let us know—anything bad, I mean, any deaths or anything like that?"

Hunter said, "I don't know."

"Well," Tonder went on, "I would like to get out of this god-forsaken hole!"

Prackle broke in, "I thought you were going to live here after the war?" And he imitated Tonder's voice. "Put four or five farms together. Make a nice place, a kind of family seat. Wasn't that it? Going to be a little lord of the valley,

weren't you? Nice, pleasant people, beautiful lawns and deer and little children. Isn't that the way it was, Tonder?"

As Prackle spoke, Tonder's hand dropped. Then he clasped his temples with his hands and he spoke with emotion. "Be still! Don't talk like that! These people! These horrible people! These cold people! They never look at you." He shivered. "They never speak. They answer like dead men. They obey, these horrible people. And the girls are frozen!"

THERE was a light tap on the door and Joseph came in with a scuttle of coal. He moved silently through the room and set the scuttle down so softly that he made no noise, and he turned without looking up at anyone and went toward the door again. Prackle said loudly, "Joseph!" And Joseph turned without replying, without looking up, and he bowed very slightly. And Prackle said still loudly, "Joseph, is there any wine or any brandy?" Joseph shook his head.

Tonder started up from the table, his face wild with anger, and he shouted, "Answer, you swine! Answer in words!"

Joseph did not look up. He spoke tonelessly. "No, sir; no, sir, there is no wine."

And Tonder said furiously, "And no brandy?"

Joseph looked down and spoke tonelessly again. "There is no brandy, sir." He stood perfectly still.

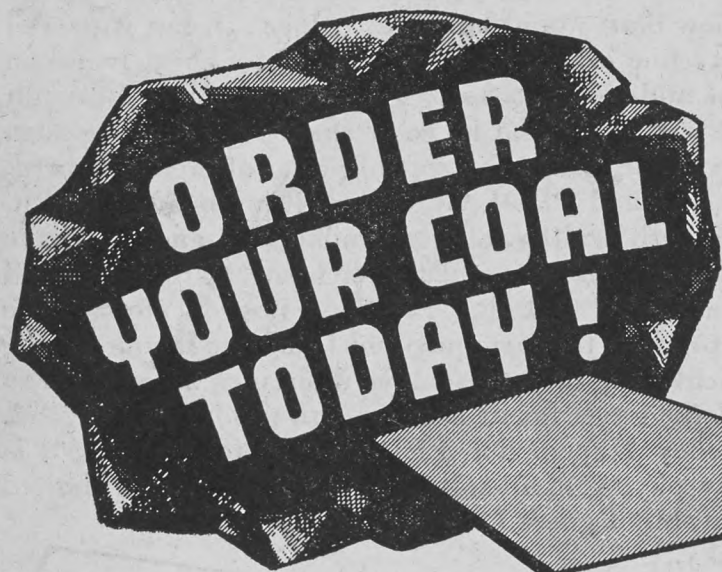
"What do you want?" Tonder said.

"I want to go, sir."

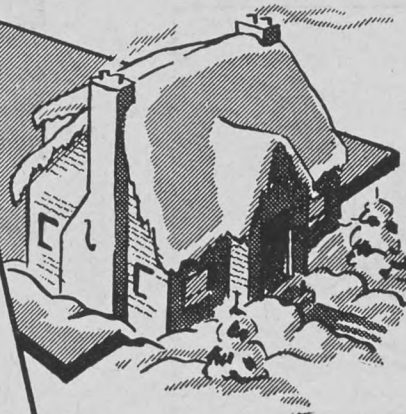
"Then go, goddam it!"

Joseph turned and went silently out of the room and Tonder took a handkerchief out of his pocket and wiped his face. Hunter looked up at him and said, "You shouldn't let him beat you so easily."

Tonder sat down in his chair and put his hands to his temples and he said brokenly, "I want a girl. I want to go home. I want a girl. There's a girl in this town, a pretty girl. I see her all the time. She has blond hair. She lives beside the old-iron store. I want that girl."



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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Prackle said, "Watch yourself. Watch your nerves."

At that moment the lights went out again and the room was in darkness. Hunter spoke while the matches were being struck and an attempt was being made to light the lanterns; he said, "I thought I had all of them. I must have missed one. But I can't be running down there all the time. I've got good men down there."

Tonder lighted the first lantern and then he lighted the other, and Hunter spoke sternly to Tonder. "Lieutenant, do your talking to us if you have to talk. Don't let the enemy hear you talk this way. There's nothing these people would like better than to know your nerves are getting thin. Don't let the enemy hear you."

Tonder sat down again. The light was sharp on his face and the hissing filled the room. He said, "That's it! The enemy's everywhere! Every man, every woman, even children! The enemy's everywhere! Their faces look out of doorways. The white faces behind the curtains, listening. We have beaten them, we have won everywhere, and they wait and obey, and they wait. Half the world is ours. Is it the same in other places, Major?"

And Hunter said, "I don't know."

"That's it," Tonder said. "We don't know. The reports—everything in hand. Conquered countries cheer our soldiers, cheer the new order." His voice changed and grew soft and still softer. "What do the reports say about us? Do they say we are cheered, loved, flowers in our paths? Oh, these horrible people waiting in the snow!"

And Hunter said, "Now that's off your chest, do you feel better?"

PRACKLE had been beating the table softly with his good fist, and he said, "He shouldn't talk that way. He should keep things to himself. He's a soldier, isn't he? Then let him be a soldier."

The door opened quietly and Captain Loft came in and there was snow on his helmet and snow on his shoulders. His nose was pinched and red and his overcoat collar was high about his ears. He took off his helmet and the snow fell to the floor and he brushed his shoulders. "What a job!" he said.

"More trouble?" Hunter asked.

"Always trouble. I see they've got your dynamo again. Well, I think I fixed the mine for a while."

"What's your trouble?" Hunter asked.

"Oh, the usual thing with me—the slow-down and a wrecked dump car. I saw the wrecker, though. I shot him. I think I have a cure for it, Major, now. I just thought it up. I'll make each man take out a certain amount of coal. I can't starve the men or they can't work, but I've really got the answer. If the coal doesn't come out, no food for the families. We'll have the men eat at the mine, so there's no dividing at home. That ought to cure it. They work or their kids don't eat. I told them just now."

"What did they say?"

Loft's eyes narrowed fiercely. "Say? What do they ever say? Nothing! Nothing at all! But we'll see whether the coal comes out now." He took off his coat and shook it, and his eyes fell on the entrance door and he saw that it was open a crack. He moved silently to the door, jerked it open, then closed it. "I thought I had closed that door tight," he said.

"You did," said Hunter.

Prackle still turned the pages of his illustrated paper. His voice was normal again. "Those are monster guns we're using in the east. I never saw one of them. Did you, Captain?"

"Oh, yes," said Captain Loft. "I've seen them fired. They're wonderful. Nothing can stand up against them."

Tonder said, "Captain, do you get much news from home?"

"A certain amount," said Loft.

"Is everything well there?"

"Wonderful!" said Loft. "The armies move ahead everywhere."

"The British aren't defeated yet?"

"They are defeated in every engagement."

"But they fight on?"

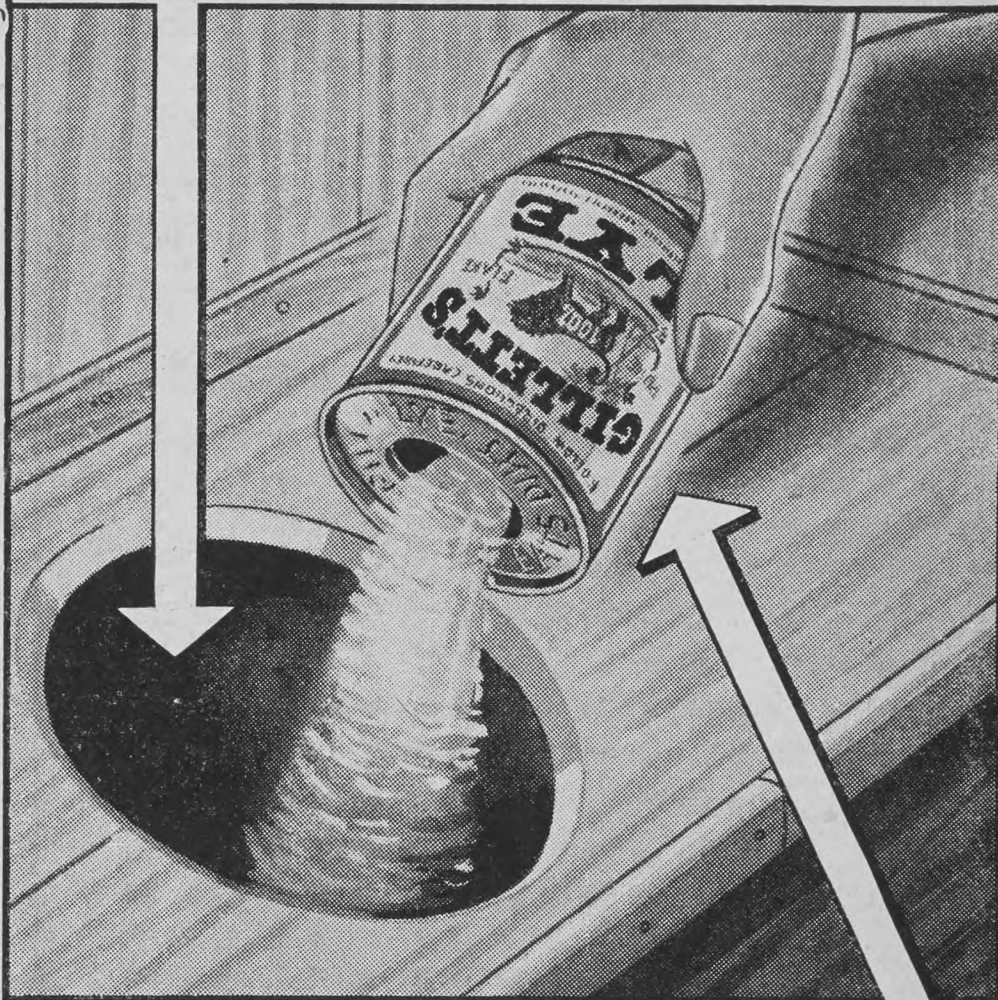
"A few air raids, no more."

"And the Russians?"

"It's all over."

Tonder said insistently, "But they fight on?"

NO NEED TO REMOVE THE CONTENTS!



Just use 1/2 tin of Gillett's Lye Once a Week!



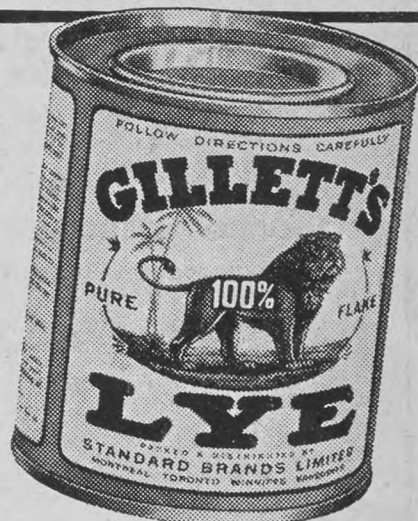
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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM MACHINERY QUOTAS

Under the new quotas, the tonnage of farm machinery to be produced in Canada in 1945 will equal the 1940 and 1941 average. Production will be restricted to equipment listed as essential for Canada's foodstuff production. Heavy demand will necessitate continued rationing of some lines. Only essential demands can be met. There will be no restriction of the manufacture of repair parts.

Schedules are set for sales of imported equipment, based on the 1940 and 1941 average. The new quotas become effective beginning July 1, 1944, but little new equipment will be available before January, 1945.

The quotas are set for

- (a) the Prairie Provinces;
- (b) Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

The following have been added to the list of items which are **not** rationed: Diamond harrow sections, flexible harrow sections and spring tooth harrow sections; cream separators; power sheep shearing machines and animal clippers; egg cleaners and brushes.

CEILING PRICES FOR NEW POTATOES

Order No. A-1207 Effective from May 25, 1944.

This order applies to domestic and imported potatoes grown in 1944 and sold between May 25 and August 31, 1944, inclusive. All grades and varieties are included, except sweet potatoes and yams. No charge may be made for a container if the sum of the sale price and the charge for the container exceeds the maximum price.

Following are maximum prices for sales of new potatoes by shippers to various classes of buyers, delivered at Harrow, Ont., or at Vancouver, B.C.:

		May 25 to July 15	July 16 to July 29	July 30 to Aug. 12	Aug. 13 to Aug. 31
Wholesale distributors....	100-lb. bag	\$3.75	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00
Persons who buy in carload lots.....	75-lb. bag	2.81	2.63	2.44	2.25
Retailer operating central warehouse separate from his retail outlet or outlets who takes delivery at such warehouse.....	15-lb. bask.	.61	.57	.53	.50
	10-lb. bask.	.41	.38	.36	.33
Consumers.....	100-lb. bag	4.35	4.10	3.85	3.60
	75-lb. bag	3.26	3.08	2.89	2.70
	15-lb. bask.	.72	.68	.64	.61
	10-lb. bask.	.48	.45	.43	.40
All other buyers.....	100-lb. bag	3.95	3.70	3.45	3.20
	75-lb. bag	2.96	2.78	2.59	2.40
	15-lb. bask.	.64	.60	.56	.53
	10-lb. bask.	.43	.40	.38	.35

Maximum price at any distributing centre other than Harrow or Vancouver is calculated on the basis of the above schedule, plus the normal cost of transporting potatoes in carload lots to that distributing centre from Harrow or Vancouver, whichever cost is the lower, but not exceeding 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Maximum price delivered at any other point shall be the price for nearest distributing centre plus the cost of transporting potatoes by freight in less than carload lots from such distributing centre to point of delivery.

A shipper may price his new potatoes f.o.b. his farm or shipping point and in that event his maximum price shall be reduced by an amount to cover the cost of transportation from his farm or shipping point to the point of delivery to the buyer.

DEFATTING OF BEEF CARCASSES

Order No. 392—Now in Effect

For better enforcement of defatting regulations, a new order makes it compulsory to remove kidneys and fats from beef carcasses at time of slaughtering. This order does not apply to farmers who slaughter on their own premises for their own consumption or for meat intended for a beef ring, if no direct sales are involved. Farmers slaughtering for sale of meat must comply with the new regulations.

TRUCKING UNPROCESSED, UNBOTTLED, MILK, CREAM

General Permit Under Order No. A-533—Now Withdrawn

Commencing May 1, 1944, those engaged in milk or cream collections by motor truck anywhere in Canada must have a specific permit from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Withdrawal of the general permit does not in any way affect the specific permits already issued. This order does not apply to a farmer using his own truck to transport milk or cream produced on a farm he owns or operates. A farmer requires a specific permit to truck unprocessed or unbottled milk or cream produced on any other person's farm.

Primary purpose of the new order is to conserve trucking equipment, gasoline and tires, with full regard to the interest of milk and cream producers. Applications for specific permits to take over existing routes for the collection of unprocessed and unbottled milk and cream may be made to any Regional Office of the Board.

USE UP 1943 POTATO CROP FIRST

To assist in marketing the remainder of last year's potato crop, no imports of potatoes will be authorized while good quality 1943 stocks are available in sufficient quantities.

Under Order No. 929, storage charges may be added to the ceiling prices of table stock potatoes in each zone at designated periods. Total storage charges which may be added for the period up to May 31 are 40 cents per 75-lb. container; 52 cents per 100-lb. container. The last storage increase will be effective on June 1, bringing the total to that date up to 50 cents per 75-lb. container and 65 cents per 100-lb. container.

BUTTER COUPON VALIDITY DATES

Starting on May 18 with butter coupons 62 and 63, the Ration Administration reverted to the former system under which two butter coupons become due every second week. But, because it was necessary to reduce the butter ration temporarily by postponing the coupon which would have become good on June 1, the pound of butter bought with these coupons has to last until June 8 when coupons 64 and 65 become valid. Information on coupon expiry dates is provided regularly through the Ration Administration to farmers collecting coupons against butter sales for return to the Local Ration Board. Farmers who produce butter, whether for sale or for personal use on the farm, are required to register with their Local Ration Board as butter producers.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

NO. 5

"A little skirmishing, no more."
"Then we have just about won, haven't we, Captain?" Tonder asked.
"Yes, we have."
Tonder looked closely at him and said, "You believe this, don't you, Captain?"
Prackle broke in, "Don't let him start that again!"

LOFT scowled at Tonder. "I don't know what you mean."

Tonder said, "I mean this: we'll be going home before long, won't we?"

"Well, the reorganization will take some time," Hunter said. "The new order can't be put into effect in a day, can it?"

Tonder said, "All our lives, perhaps?"

And Prackle said, "Don't let him start it again!"

Loft came very close to Tonder and he said, "Lieutenant, I don't like the tone of your questions. I don't like the tone of doubt."

Hunter looked up and said, "Don't be hard on him, Loft. He's tired. We're all tired."

"Well, I'm tired, too," said Loft, "but I don't let treasonable doubts get in."

Hunter said, "Don't bedevil him, I tell you! Where's the colonel, do you know?"

"He's making out his report. He's asking for reinforcements," said Loft. "It's a bigger job than we thought."

Prackle asked excitedly, "Will he get them—the reinforcements?"

"How would I know?"

Tonder smiled. "Reinforcements!" he said softly. "Or maybe replacements. Maybe we could go home for a while." And he said, smiling, "Maybe I could walk down the street and people would say, 'Hello,' and they'd say, 'There goes a soldier,' and they'd be glad for me and they'd be glad of me. And there'd be friends about, and I could turn my back to a man without being afraid."

Prackle said, "Don't start that again! Don't let him get out of hand again!"

And Loft said disgustedly, "We have enough trouble now without having the staff go crazy."

But Tonder went on, "You really think replacements will come, Captain?"

"I didn't say so."

"But you said they might."

"I said I didn't know. Look, Lieutenant, we've conquered half the world. We must police it for a while. You know that."

"But the other half?" Tonder asked.

"They will fight on hopelessly for a while," said Loft.

"Then we must be spread out all over."

"For a while," said Loft.

Prackle said nervously, "I wish you'd make him shut up. I wish you would shut him up. Make him stop it."

Tonder got out his handkerchief and blew his nose, and he spoke a little like a man out of his head. He laughed embarrassedly. He said, "I had a funny dream. I guess it was a dream. Maybe it was a thought. Maybe a thought or a dream."

Prackle said, "Make him stop, Captain!"

Tonder said, "Captain, is this place conquered?"

"Of course," said Loft.

A little note of hysteria crept into Tonder's laughter. He said, "Conquered and we're afraid; conquered and we're surrounded." His laughter grew shrill. "I had a dream—or a thought—out in the snow with the black shadows and the faces in the doorways, the cold faces behind curtains. I had a thought or a dream."

Prackle said, "Make him stop!"

Tonder said, "I dreamed the Leader was crazy."

And Loft and Hunter laughed together and Loft said, "The enemy have found out how crazy. I'll have to write that one home. The papers would print that one. The enemy have learned how crazy the Leader is."

And Tonder went on laughing. "Conquest after conquest, deeper and deeper into molasses." His laughter choked him and he coughed into his handkerchief.

"Maybe the Leader is crazy. Flies conquer the fly-paper. Flies capture two hundred miles of new fly-paper!" His laughter was growing more hysterical now.

Prackle leaned over and shook him with his good hand, "Stop it! You stop it! You have no right!"

And gradually Loft recognized that the laughter was hysterical and he stepped close to Tonder and slapped him in the face. He said, "Lieutenant, stop it!"

Tonder's laughter went on and Loft slapped him again in the face and he said, "Stop it, Lieutenant! Do you hear me?"

Suddenly Tonder's laughter stopped and the room was quiet except for the hissing of the lanterns. Tonder looked in amazement at his hand and he felt his bruised face with his hand and he looked at his hand again and his head sank down toward the table. "I want to go home," he said.



THERE was a little street not far from the town square where small peaked roofs and little shops were mixed up together. The snow was beaten down on the walks and in the street, but it piled high on the fences and it puffed on the roof peaks. It drifted against the shuttered windows of the little houses. And into the yards paths were shoveled. The night was dark and cold and no light showed from the windows to attract the

bombers. And no one walked in the streets, for the curfew was strict. The houses were dark lumps against the snow. Every little while the patrol of six men walked down the street, peering about, and each man carried a long flashlight. The hushed tramp of their feet sounded in the street, the squeaks of their boots on the packed snow. They were muffled figures deep in thick coats; under their helmets were knitted caps which came down over their ears and covered their chins and mouths. A little snow fell, only a little, like rice.

The patrol talked as they walked, and they talked of things that they longed for—for meat and of hot soup and of the richness of butter, of the prettiness of girls and of their smiles and of their lips and their eyes. They talked of these things and sometimes they talked of their hatred of what they were doing and of their loneliness.

A small, peak-roofed house beside the iron shop was shaped like the others and wore its snow cap like the others. No light came from its shuttered windows and its storm doors were tightly closed. But inside a lamp burned in the small living-room and the door to the bedroom was open and the door to the kitchen was open. An iron stove was against the back wall with a little coal fire burning in it. It was a warm, poor, comfortable room, the floor covered with worn carpet, the walls papered in warm brown with an old-fashioned fleur-de-lis figure in gold. And on the back wall were two pictures, one of fish lying dead on a plate of ferns and the other of grouse lying dead on a fir bough. On the right wall there was a picture of Christ walking on the waves toward the despairing fishermen. Two straight chairs were in the room and a couch covered with a bright blanket. There was a little round table in the middle of the room, on which stood a kerosene lamp with a round flowered shade on it, and the light in the room was warm and soft.

The inner door, which led to the passage, which in turn led to the storm door, was beside the stove.

In a cushioned old rocking-chair beside the table Molly Morden sat alone. She was unraveling the wool from an old blue sweater and winding the yarn on a ball. She had quite a large ball of it. And on the table beside her was her knitting with the needles sticking in it, and a large pair of scissors. Her glasses lay on the table beside her, for she did not need them for knitting. She was pretty and young and neat. Her golden hair was done up on the top of her head

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and a blue bow was in her hair. Her hands worked quickly with the raveling. As she worked, she glanced now and then at the door to the passage. The wind whistled in the chimney softly, but it was a quiet night, muffled with snow.

SUDDENLY she stopped her work. Her hands were still. She looked toward the door and listened. The tramping feet of the patrol went by in the street and the sound of their voices could be heard faintly. The sound faded away. Molly ripped out new yarn and wound it on the ball. And again she stopped. There was a rustle at the door and then three short knocks. Molly put down her work and went to the door.

"Yes?" she called.

She unlocked the door and opened it and a heavily cloaked figure came in. It was Annie, the cook, red-eyed and wrapped in mufflers. She slipped in quickly, as though practiced at getting speedily through doors and getting them closed again behind her. She stood there red-nosed, sniffing and glancing quickly around the room.

Molly said, "Good evening, Annie. I didn't expect you tonight. Take your things off and get warm. It's cold out."

Annie said, "The soldiers brought winter early. My father always said a war brought bad weather, or bad weather brought a war. I don't remember which."

"Take off your things and come to the stove."

"I can't," said Annie importantly. "They're coming."

"Who are coming?" Molly said.

"His Excellency," said Annie, "and the doctor and the two Anders boys."

"Here?" Molly asked. "What for?"

Annie held out her hand and there was a little package in it. "Take it," she said. "I stole it from the colonel's plate. It's meat."

And Molly unwrapped the little cake of meat and put it in her mouth and she spoke around her chewing. "Did you get some?"

Annie said, "I cook it, don't I? I always get some."

"When are they coming?"

Annie sniffed. "The Anders boys are sailing for England. They've got to. They're hiding now."

"Are they?" Molly asked. "What for?"

"Well, it was their brother, Jack, who was shot today for wrecking that little car. The soldiers are looking for the rest of the family. You know how they do."

"Yes," Molly said, "I know how they do. Sit down, Annie."

"No time," said Annie. "I've got to get back and tell His Excellency it's all right here."

Molly said, "Did anybody see you come?"

Annie smiled proudly. "No, I'm awful good at sneaking."

"How will the Mayor get out?"

Annie laughed. "Joseph is going to be in his bed in case they look in, right in his nightshirt, right next to Madame!" And she laughed again. She said, "Joseph better lie pretty quiet."



"Burpbank put one of his newfangled pills in with'a seed and forgot to step aside."

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carry on
alone?



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Every capable layer you raise this year helps further our war effort. And while the Ful-O-Pep Save-On-Feed programme was not developed to save vital feeds in wartime (as we have been using it on our Research Farm since 1936)—it offers some valuable pointers on wartime feed conservation.

1 Provide a grass range. The sooner pullets get on the ground the quicker they are out of trouble, and the sturdier and stronger they will grow. The amount of range needed varies with the soil, rainfall, labour. On our Research Farm we have been raising more than 500 pullets to the acre—but on a light, sandy soil you would need more land to provide sufficient greenstuff. Having cattle on the same range is an advantage we find—and provides still better range conditions. Keep chickens on range from 8 weeks to about 6 months.



2 Move the Brooder House to a different range in a three-year rotation, if possible. Alternating range cuts down troubles with parasites and infestation—and it gives chicks a range with better sod and more greenstuff. If you are forced to raise chicks on bare ground, make doubly sure not to feed too much mash, as there is nothing to attract them away from the feed.



3 Supply Plenty of Water and Hopper Space. Fresh water should be kept in the shade near the feed. Disinfect drinking fountains regularly, but don't put disinfectant in the water. Birds object to some disinfectants and may not drink enough. Allow plenty of hopper space, about 4 inches per bird. Feed mash in hoppers, but oats and grain on the ground.



Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

4 Restrict the Feed of growing pullets, beginning at 8 weeks, so that by the time they are 10 weeks old you are feeding what mash and oats they clean up in 1 to 2 hours in the morning. At night feed as much scratch grains as they will clean up in 10 minutes. Two days of each week feed nothing all day except as much oats as they will clean up in 10 minutes, late in the afternoon. For FURTHER information, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer at once. Ask him, too, about Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, the feed with the VITAMIN BOOST.

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Molly said, "It's an awful night to be sailing."

"It's better than being shot."

"Yes, so it is. Why is the Mayor coming here?"

"I don't know. He wants to talk to the Anders boys. I've got to go now, but I came to tell you."

Molly said, "How soon are they coming?"

"Oh, maybe half, maybe three-quarters of an hour," Annie said. "I'll come in first. Nobody bothers with old cooks." She started for the door and she turned midway, and as though accusing Molly of saying the last words she said truculently, "I'm not so old!" And she slipped out of the door and closed it behind her.

MOLLY went on knitting for a moment and then she got up and went to the stove and lifted the lid. The glow of the fire lighted her face. She stirred the fire and added a few lumps of coal and closed the stove again. Before she could get to her chair, there was a knocking on the outer door. She crossed the room and said to herself, "I wonder what she forgot." She went into the passage and she said, "What do you want?"

A man's voice answered her. She opened the door and a man's voice said, "I don't mean any harm. I don't mean any harm."

Molly backed into the room and Lieutenant Tonder followed her in. Molly said, "Who are you? What do you want? You can't come in here. What do you want?"

Lieutenant Tonder was dressed in his great grey overcoat. He entered the room and took off his helmet and he spoke pleadingly. "I don't mean any harm. Please let me come in."

Molly said, "What do you want?"

He shut the door behind him and he said, "Miss, I only want to talk, that's all. I want to hear you talk. That's all I want."

"Are you forcing yourself on me?" Molly asked.

"No, miss, just let me stay a little while and then I'll go."

"What is it you want?"

Tonder tried to explain. "Can you understand this—can you believe this? Just for a little while. Just for a little while, can't we talk together like people—together?"

Molly looked at him for a long time and then a smile came to her lips. "You don't know who I am, do you?"

Tonder said, "I've seen you in the town. I know you're lovely. I know I want to talk to you."

And Molly still smiled. She said softly, "You don't know who I am." She sat in her chair and Tonder stood like a child, looking very clumsy. Molly continued, speaking quietly, "Why, you're lonely. It's as simple as that, isn't it?"

Tonder licked his lips and he spoke eagerly. "That's it," he said. "You understand. I knew you would. I knew you'd have to." His words came tumbling out. "I'm lonely to the point of illness. I'm lonely in the quiet and the hatred." And he said pleadingly, "Can't we talk, just a little bit?"

Molly picked up her knitting. She looked quickly at the front door. "You can stay not more than fifteen minutes. Sit down a little, Lieutenant."

SHE looked at the door again. The house creaked. Tonder became tense and he said, "Is someone here?"

"No, the snow is heavy on the roof. I have no man any more to push it down."

Tonder said gently, "Who did it? Was it something we did?"

And Molly nodded, looking far off. "Yes."

He sat down. "I'm sorry." After a moment he said, "I wish I could do something. I'll have the snow pushed off the roof."

"No," said Molly, "no."

"Why not?"

"Because the people would think I had joined with you. They would expel me. I don't want to be expelled."

Tonder said, "Yes, I see how that would be. You all hate us. But I'll take care of you if you'll let me."

Now Molly knew she was in control, and her eyes narrowed a little cruelly and she said, "Why do you ask? You are the conqueror. Your men don't have to ask. They take what they want."



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"That's not what I want," Tonder said. "That's not the way I want it." And Molly laughed, still a little cruelly. "You want me to like you, don't you, Lieutenant?"

He said simply, "Yes," and he raised his head and he said, "You are so beautiful, so warm. Your hair is bright. Oh, I've seen no kindness in a woman's face for so long!"

"Do you see any in mine?" she asked. He looked closely at her. "I want to." She dropped her eyes at last. "You're making love to me, aren't you, Lieutenant?"

And he said clumsily, "I want you to like me. Surely I want you to like me. Surely I want to see that in your eyes. I have seen you in the streets. I have watched you pass by. I've given orders that you mustn't be molested. Have you been molested?"

And Molly said quietly, "Thank you; no, I've not been molested."

His words rushed on. "Why, I've even written a poem for you. Would you like to see my poem?"

And she said sardonically, "Is it a long poem? You have to go very soon."

He said, "No, it's a little tiny poem. It's a little bit of a poem." He reached inside his tunic and brought out a folded paper and handed it to her. She leaned close to the lamp and put on her glasses and she read quietly.

*Your eyes in their deep heavens
Possess me and will not depart;
A sea of blue thoughts rushing
And pouring over my heart.*

She folded the paper and put it in her lap. "Did you write this, Lieutenant?"

"Yes."

She said a little tauntingly, "To me?"

And Tonder answered uneasily, "Yes."

She looked at him steadily, smiling. "You didn't write it, Lieutenant, did you?"

He smiled back like a child caught in a lie. "No."

Molly asked him, "Do you know who did?"

Tonder said, "Yes, Heine wrote it. It's *Mit dienen blauen Augen*. I've always loved it." He laughed embarrassedly and Molly laughed with him, and suddenly they were laughing together. He stopped laughing just as suddenly and a bleakness came into his eyes. "I haven't laughed like that since forever." He said, "They told us the people would like us, would admire us. They do not. They only hate us." And then he changed the subject as though he worked against time. "You are so beautiful. You are as beautiful as the laughter."

Molly said, "You're beginning to make love to me, Lieutenant. You must go in a moment."

And Tonder said, "Maybe I want to make love to you. A man needs love. A man dies without love. His insides shrivel and his chest feels like a dry chip. I'm lonely."

MOLLY got up from her chair. She looked nervously at the door and she walked to the stove and, coming back, her face grew hard and her eyes grew punishing and she said, "Do you want to go to bed with me, Lieutenant?"

"I didn't say that! Why do you talk that way?"

Molly said cruelly, "Maybe I'm trying to disgust you. I was married once. My husband is dead. You see, I'm not a virgin." Her voice was bitter.

Tonder said, "I only want you to like me."

And Molly said, "I know. You are a



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civilized man. You know that love-making is more full and whole and delightful if there is liking, too."

Tonder said, "Don't talk that way! Please don't talk that way!"

Molly glanced quickly at the door. She said, "We are a conquered people, Lieutenant. You have taken the food away. I'm hungry. I'll like you better if you feed me."

Tonder said, "What are you saying?"

"Do I disgust you, Lieutenant? Maybe I'm trying to. My price is two sausages."

Tonder said, "You can't talk this way!"

"What about your own girls, Lieutenant, after the last war? A man could choose among your girls for an egg or a slice of bread. Do you want me for nothing, Lieutenant? Is the price too high?"

He said, "You fooled me for a moment. But you hate me, too, don't you? I thought maybe you wouldn't."

"No, I don't hate you," she said, "I'm hungry and—I hate you!"

Tonder said, "I'll give you anything you need, but—"

Molly laughed. She said, "It's not nice to be hungry. Two sausages, two fine, fat sausages can be the most precious things in the world."

"Don't say those things," he said. "Please don't!"

"Why not? They're true."

"They aren't true! This can't be true!"

She looked at him for a moment and then she sat down and her eyes fell to her lap and she said, "No, it's not true. I don't hate you. I'm lonely, too. And the snow is heavy on the roof."

Tonder got up and moved near to her. He took one of her hands in both of his and he said softly, "Please don't hate me. I'm only a lieutenant. I didn't ask to come here. You didn't ask to be my enemy. I'm only a man, not a conquering man."

Molly's fingers encircled his hand for a moment and she said softly, "I know; yes, I know."

And Tonder said, "We have some little right to life in all this death."

She put her hand to his cheek for a moment and she said, "Yes."

"I'll take care of you," he said. "We have some right to life in all the killing." His hand rested on her shoulder. Suddenly she grew rigid and her eyes were wide and staring as though she saw a vision. His hand released her and he asked, "What's the matter? What is it?" Her eyes stared straight ahead and he repeated, "What is it?"

Molly spoke in a haunted voice. "I dressed him like a little boy for his first day in school. And he was afraid. I buttoned his shirt and tried to comfort him, but he was beyond comfort. And he was afraid."

Tonder said, "What are you saying?"

And Molly seemed to see what she described. "I don't know why they let him come home. He was confused. He didn't know what was happening. He didn't even kiss me when he went away. He was afraid, and very brave, like a little boy on his first day of school."

Tonder stood up. "That was your husband."

Molly said, "Yes, my husband. I went to the Mayor, but he was helpless. And then he marched away—not very well nor steadily—and you took him out and you shot him. It was more strange than terrible then. I didn't quite believe it then."

Tonder said, "Your husband!"

"Yes; and now in the quiet house, I believe it. Now with the heavy snow on the roof, I believe it. And in the loneliness before daybreak, in the half-warmed bed, I know it then."

TONDER stood in front of her. His face was full of misery. "Good night," he said. "God keep you. May I come back?"

And Molly looked at the wall and at the memory. "I don't know," she said.

"I'll come back."

"I don't know."

He looked at her and then he quietly went out of the door, and Molly still stared at the wall. "God keep me!" She stayed for a moment staring at the wall. The door opened silently and Annie came in. Molly did not even see her.

Annie said disapprovingly, "The door was open."

Molly looked slowly toward her, her eyes still wide open. "Yes. Oh, yes, Annie."

"The door was open. There was a man

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came out. I saw him. He looked like a soldier."

And Molly said, "Yes, Annie."

"Was it a soldier here?"

"Yes, it was a soldier."

And Annie asked suspiciously, "What was he doing here?"

"He came to make love to me."

Annie said, "Miss, what are you doing? You haven't joined them, have you? You aren't with them, like that Corell?"

"No, I'm not with them, Annie."

Annie said, "if the Mayor's here and they come back, it'll be your fault if anything happens; it'll be your fault!"

"He won't come back. I won't let him come back."

But the suspicion stayed with Annie. She said, "Shall I tell them to come in now? Do you say it's safe?"

"Yes, it's safe. Where are they?"

"They're out behind the fence," said Annie.

"Tell them to come in."

And while Annie went out, Molly got up and smoothed her hair and she shook her head, trying to be alive again. There was a little sound in the passage. Two tall, blond young men entered. They were dressed in pea-jackets and dark turtle-neck sweaters. They wore stocking caps perched on their heads. They were wind-burned and strong and they looked almost like twins. Will Anders and Tom Anders, the fishermen.

"Good evening, Molly. You've heard?"

"Annie told me. It's a bad night to go."

Tom said, "It's better than a clear night. The planes see you on a clear night. What's the Mayor want, Molly?"

"I don't know. I heard about your brother. I'm sorry."

The two were silent and they looked embarrassed. Tom said, "You know how it is, better than most."

"Yes; yes, I know."

ANIE came in the door again and she said in a hoarse whisper, "They're here!" And Mayor Orden and Doctor Winter came in. They took off their coats and caps and laid them on the couch. Orden went to Molly and kissed her on the forehead.

"Good evening, dear."

He turned to Annie. "Stand in the passage, Annie. Give us one knock for the patrol, one when it's gone, and two for danger. You can leave the outer door open a crack so you can hear if anyone comes."

Annie said, "Yes, sir." She went into the passage and shut the door behind her.

Doctor Winter was at the stove, warming his hands. "We got word you boys were going tonight."

"We've got to go," Tom said.

Orden nodded. "Yes, I know. We heard you were going to take Mr. Corell with you."

Tom laughed bitterly. "We thought it would be only right. We're taking his boat. We can't leave him around. It isn't good to see him in the streets."

Orden said sadly, "I wish he had gone away. It's just a danger to you, taking him."

"It isn't good to see him in the streets," Will echoed his brother. "It isn't good for the people to see him here."

Winter asked, "Can you take him? Isn't he cautious at all?"

"Oh, yes, he's cautious, in a way. At twelve o'clock, though, he walks to his house usually. We'll be behind the wall. I think we can get him through his lower garden to the water. His boat's tied up there. We were on her today getting her ready."

Orden repeated, "I wish you didn't have to. It's just an added danger. If he makes a noise, the patrol might come."

Tom said, "He won't make a noise, and it's better if he disappears at sea. Some of the town people might get him and then there would be too much killing. No, it's better if he goes to sea."

Molly took up her knitting again. She said, "Will you throw him overboard?"

Will blushed. "He'll go to sea, ma'am." He turned to the Mayor. "You wanted to see us, sir?"

"Why, yes, I want to talk to you. Doc-

tor Winter and I have tried to think—there's so much talk about justice, injustice, conquest. Our people are invaded, but I don't think they're conquered."

There was a sharp knock on the door and the room was silent. Molly's needles stopped, and the Mayor's outstretched hand remained in the air. Tom, scratching his ear, left his hand there and stopped scratching. Everyone in the room was motionless. Every eye was turned toward the door. Then, first faintly and then growing louder, there came the tramp of the patrol, the squeak of their boots in the snow, and the sound of their talking as they went by. They passed the door and their footsteps disappeared in the distance. There was a second tap on the door. And in the room the people relaxed.

Orden said, "It must be cold out there for Annie." He took up his coat from the couch and opened the inner door and handed his coat through. "Put this around your shoulders, Annie," he said and closed the door.

"I don't know what I'd do without her," he said. "She gets everywhere, she sees and hears everything."

Tom said, "We should be going pretty soon, sir."

And Winter said, "I wish you'd forget about Mr. Corell."

"We can't. It isn't good to see him in the streets." He look enquiringly at Mayor Orden.

ORDEN began slowly. "I want to speak simply. This is a little town. Justice and injustice are in terms of little things. Your brother's shot and Alex Morde's shot. Revenge against a traitor. The people are angry and they have no way to fight back. But it's all in little terms. It's people against people, not idea against idea."

Winter said, "It's funny for a doctor to think of destruction, but I think all invaded people want to resist. We are disarmed; our spirits and bodies aren't enough. The spirit of a disarmed man sinks."

Will Anders asked, "What's all this for, sir? What do you want of us?"

"We want to fight them and we can't," Orden said. "They're using hunger on the people now. Hunger brings weakness. You boys are sailing for England. Maybe nobody will listen to you, but tell them from us—from a small town—to give us weapons."

Tom asked, "You want guns?"

Again there was a quick knock on the door and the people froze where they were, and from outside there came the sound of the patrol, but at double step, running. Will moved quickly toward the door. The running steps came abreast of the house. There were muffled orders and the patrol ran by, and there was a second tap at the door.

Molly said, "They must be after somebody. I wonder who this time."

"We should be going," Tom said uneasily. "Do you want guns, sir? Shall we ask for guns?"

"No, tell them how it is. We are watched. Any move we make calls for reprisal. If we could have simple, secret weapons, weapons of stealth, explosives, dynamite to blow up rails, grenades, if possible, even poison." He spoke angrily. "This is no honorable war. This is a war of treachery and murder. Let us use the methods that have been used on us! Let the British bombers drop their big bombs on the works, but let them also drop us little bombs to use, to hide, to slip under the rails, under tanks. Then we will be armed, secretly armed. Then the invader will never know which of us is armed. Let the bombers bring us simple weapons. We will know how to use them!"

Winter broke in. "They'll never know where it will strike. The soldiers, the patrol, will never know which of us is armed."

Tom wiped his forehead. "If we get through, we'll tell them, sir, but—well, I've heard it said that in England there are still men in power who do not dare to put weapons in the hands of common people."

Orden stared at him. "Oh! I hadn't thought of that. Well, we can only see.



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If such people still govern England and America, the world is lost, anyway. Tell them what we say, if they will listen. We must have help, but if we get it"—his face grew very hard—"if we get it, we will help ourselves."

Winter said, "If they will even give us dynamite to hide, to bury in the ground to be ready against need, then the invader can never rest again, never! We will blow up his supplies."

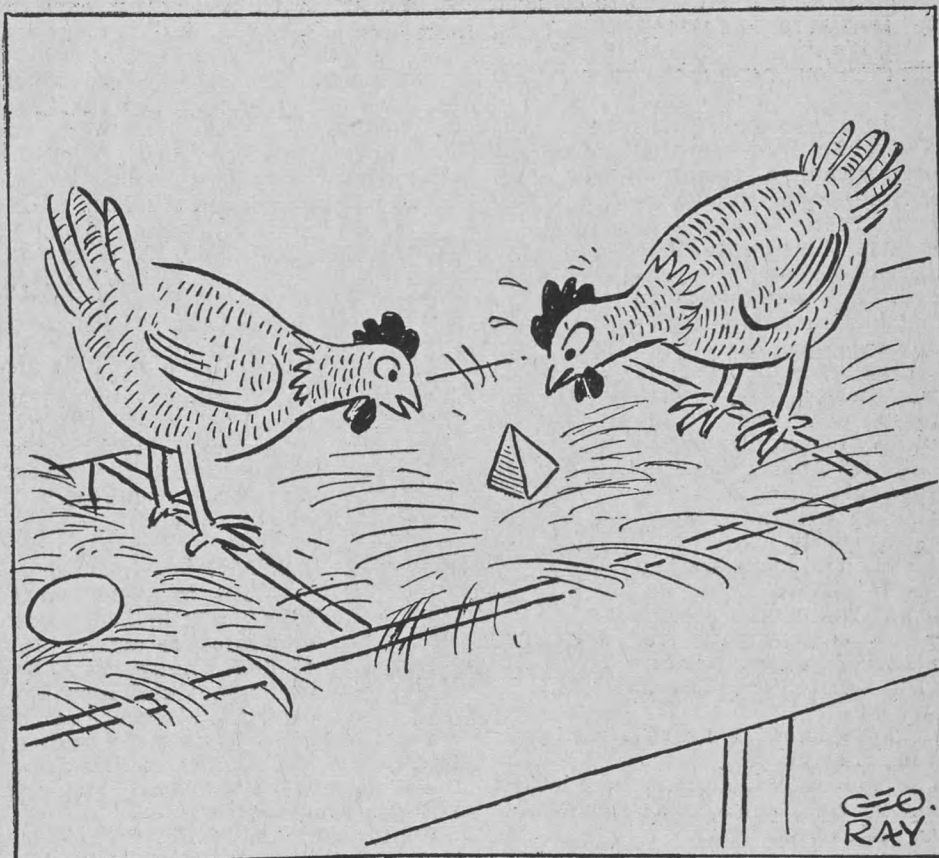
THE room grew excited. Molly said fiercely, "Yes, we could fight his rest, then. We could fight his sleep. We could fight his nerves and his certainties."

Will asked quietly, "Is that all, sir?"

Annie scowled at her. "Miss, you'd better not tell him anything!" And she went out and closed the door behind her.

The tapping continued on the front door and a man's voice could be heard through the door.

Molly went to the centre lamp, and her burden was heavy on her. She looked down at the lamp. She looked at the table, and she saw the big scissors lying beside her knitting. She picked them up wonderingly by the blades. The blades slipped through her fingers until she held the long shears and she was holding them like a knife, and her eyes were horrified. She looked down into the



"That's what you get for eating pages from a geometry book!"

"Yes," Orden nodded. "That's the core of it."

"What if they won't listen?"

"You can only try, as you are trying the sea tonight."

"Is that all, sir?"

The door opened and Annie came quietly in. Orden went on, "That's all. If you have to go now, let me send Annie out to see that the way is clear." He looked up and saw that Annie had come in. Annie said, "There's a soldier coming up the path. He looks like the soldier that was here before. There was a soldier here with Molly before."

The others looked at Molly. Annie said, "I locked the door."

"What does he want?" Molly asked. "Why does he come back?"

There was a gentle knocking at the outside door. Orden went to Molly. "What is this, Molly? Are you in trouble?"

"No," she said, "no! Go out the back way. You can get out through the back. Hurry, hurry!"

The knocking continued on the front door. A man's voice called softly. Molly opened the door to the kitchen. She said, "Hurry, hurry!"

The Mayor stood in front of her. "Are you in trouble, Molly? You haven't done anything?"

Annie said coldly, "It looks like the same soldier. There was a soldier here before."

"Yes," Molly said to the Mayor. "Yes, there was a soldier here before."

The Mayor said, "What did he want?" "He wanted to make love to me."

"But he didn't?" Orden said.

"No," she said, "he didn't. Go now, and I'll take care."

Orden said, "Molly, if you're in trouble, let us help you."

"The trouble I'm in no one can help me with," she said. "Go now," and she pushed them out of the door.

Annie remained behind. She looked at Molly. "Miss, what does this soldier want?"

"I don't know what he wants."

"Are you going to tell him anything?"

"No." Wonderingly, Molly repeated, "No." And then sharply she said, "No, Annie, I'm not!"

lamp and the light flooded up in her face. Slowly she raised the shears and placed them inside her dress.

The tapping continued on the door. She heard the voice calling to her. She leaned over the lamp for a moment and then suddenly she blew out the light. The room was dark except for a spot of red that came from the coal stove. She opened the door. Her voice was strained and sweet. She called, "I'm coming, Lieutenant, I'm coming!"

To be continued.

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The Country Boy and Girl

SUMMER is just around the corner. Really we might say it is actually here. There are signs everywhere—wild roses showing signs of blooming, a butterfly flitting about here and there; fat red radishes and crisp green lettuce ready in the garden; baby birds hatching out and getting their first tiny feathers, then trying their wobbly uncertain flights.

Why not keep a "nature study diary" this summer? When you are out of doors, take notice of what goes on round about you, and when you go home, make a note of it in your diary or in a scribbler. Such things as when you see the first full-blown rose, the first tiger lily, the first goldenrod; when the saskatoons or chokecherries are ripe; when you take your first dip of the season in the "ole swimmin' hole"! Perhaps you'll also like to make a note of when certain of the farm activities get started, such as haying or harvesting. You'll find it interesting fun to look back next year and compare the seasons. It would be a good idea to have a group of your friends do the same thing, and get them all together once or twice during the summer to see how the diaries compare.

Jumbo's Dilemma

By MARY E. GRANNAN

THERE was a great commotion in the toyshop. When the Jack-in-the-box heard it, he wouldn't believe it. When the tin soldier heard it, he dropped his musket in surprise. The rag doll simply refused to accept the fact. . . . "It can't be true. Jumbo Elephant without ears? . . . It can't be true."

"But it is true," said the Monkey-on-the-stick.

"He must look very funny," said the rag doll. . . . "An elephant without ears would look very funny."

They all agreed. "But that's not the worst of it," said the Monkey-on-the-stick. "Looking funny isn't as bad as . . . as . . . well what happens when you have no ears?"

"You can't hear," said the rag doll. "Oh, Monkey-on-the-stick . . . you don't mean to tell me that Jumbo Elephant is deaf?"

"I mean to tell you that very thing," said the monkey. "Let's go over and see Jumbo. He's heart broken."

The rag doll said she didn't think she could bear to see Jumbo so unhappy, but she went just the same. He was indeed a sorry looking sight, big and grey, with tears running out of his eyes. "Don't cry, Jumbo," said the little rag doll. "We're going to find your ears for you, Jumbo."

Jumbo didn't answer. "Jumbo," cried the little doll as loudly as she could, "Jumbo, we're going to find your ears for you," she said. Jumbo made no sign of hearing, but instead sobbed softly, "Rag Doll, I've lost my ears. I can't hear. I said to myself this morning, 'Today I will wash behind my ears.' I took off my ears for a minute, put them down on the bench beside me and when I turned around they were gone. Someone must have taken them."

"Did you see anyone come into the room, Jumbo?" asked the rag doll.

"When I turned around they were gone," he said again.

The little doll climbed up on a chair and cried into where Jumbo's ears should be. . . . "Jumbo, did you see anyone in the room?"

"I don't know what you're saying, Rag Doll, but thank you just the same."

"You're welcome," now sobbed the little rag doll. "It's worse than I even dreamed," she said. "Listen . . . somebody's done this on purpose. Somebody had a reason for stealing Jumbo's ears. And I'm going to find out. Poor Jumbo. Look at his face . . . Look at his face." And then her own little face suddenly lit. "I know. We'll write him a note and ask him if he has any clues at all. We'll ask him if he saw anyone around here while he was washing behind his ears." The tin soldier got out his fountain pen, the Jack-in-the-box held out his frilly paper cuff and Little Rag Doll wrote on it . . .

"Dear Jumbo. We want to find your ears for you. Was anyone in the room when you were washing behind them? With love . . . from all of us."

They stood very quietly while Jumbo read the note. Then he said: "The only one that came into the room wouldn't need my ears. She has two beautiful wax ones of her own."

"Oh," said Little Rag Doll. "Oh, well! So Miss Wilhemina Wax was here, was she? I don't trust her. Has anyone seen Wilhemina?" Jack-in-the-box hadn't. The tin soldiers hadn't, but the Monkey-on-the-string said he'd seen her go

Mary Sue

into the little dressmaker's about fifteen minutes ago. "Oh," gasped Rag Doll. "Oh, come on . . . hurry . . . hurry before we're too late."

And they all hurried. . . . that is, all but Jumbo. They didn't stop to knock at the door. They burst into the room. Jumbo's big grey ears were spread out on the floor. The little dressmaker had a rain cape pattern laid over them. She had her scissors raised.

"Stop!" cried the Monkey-on-the-stick, the Jack-in-the-box, and the little rag doll. "Halt," cried the tin soldier.

"But I do not understand," gasped the dressmaker.

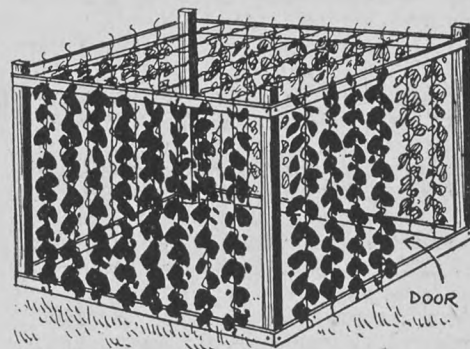
"Well I do," said the Rag Doll. "That Wilhemina Wax Doll there stole Jumbo's ears when he took them off to wash them."

"But I need a rain cape," said Wilhemina.

"Not as badly as Jumbo needs his ears," said the Rag Doll, as she caught them up from the floor. The Wax Doll cried in disappointment . . . The little dressmaker scolded in disgust but Jack-in-the-box, Tin Soldier, Monkey-on-the-stick, and Little Rag Doll laughed merrily. They knew Jumbo would be happy again.

New Type of Playhouse

ALL children love playhouses and many are deprived of them because of lack of lumber. However, one which is just as effective may be made by using four stout poles and four 2x4 pieces of lumber, as shown in the accompanying sketch. Heavy twine should be stretched



from top to bottom about four inches apart, all the way around, leaving space for the door, of course. By each pole two or three morning glory seeds should be planted. These will grow and vine until it is hardly possible to see through them, and it will make a much cooler place to play than one made with lumber.—Waneta Mayfield.

June Gossip

By EFFIE BUTLER

A bumble-bee came humming
Across my path in June.

He told me where the roses
Were bursting into bloom.

He told me where I would find
The orioles a-swing;
Where the wild strawberries hide;
And where the grasses sing.

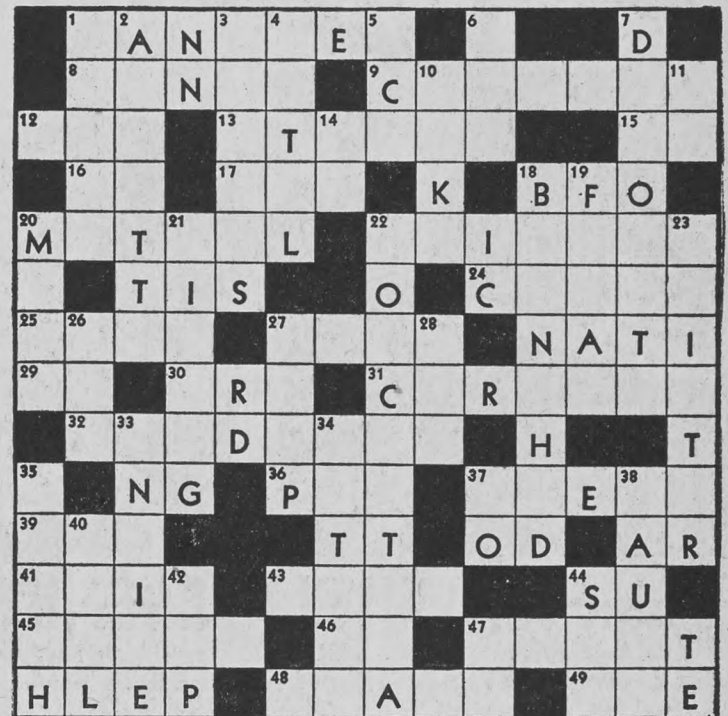
He didn't wait to tell me
Where the tiger lilies grew
For he had other errands
He hurried off to do.

COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

All puzzles must be mailed by June 30, 1944. Prize winners will be notified by mail as soon as the contests are judged. Correct solutions and prize winners' names will be published in the August issue. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants who send in the correct or nearest correct solutions. In the event of ties, prizemoney will be divided equally among tying contestants. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding these contests.

Individuals who have won two prizes in these puzzles since January, 1942, will automatically be excluded from further prize lists.

SENIOR PUZZLE



To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov.
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

PRIZES

1st—\$10 or \$20

2nd—\$5.00 or \$10

3rd—\$2.50 or \$5.00

4th—\$2.50 or \$5.00

Double Prizemoney if prize-winning solution is accompanied by a subscription.

ACROSS

1, remedy for all diseases; 8, wash lightly; 9, forced into too little space; 12, a lubricant; 13, steady flow; 15, towards; 16, Civil Engineer (abbr.); 17, affirmative vote; 20, constituent of many compounds, such as, alcohol, ether, etc.; 22, surface of a room opposite to the floor; 24, channel; 25, national emblem of Wales; 27, part of the verb "to sink"; 29, each (abbr.); 30, anger; 31, round band, ring, etc.; 32, offered; 36, through; 37, migratory birds valued for their flesh; 39, also; 41, part of a bird; 43, water may fall from the sky in this form; 45, pertaining to a city, or citizenship; 46, into; 47, dispossess; 48, burn with a bright flame; 49, golfing term.

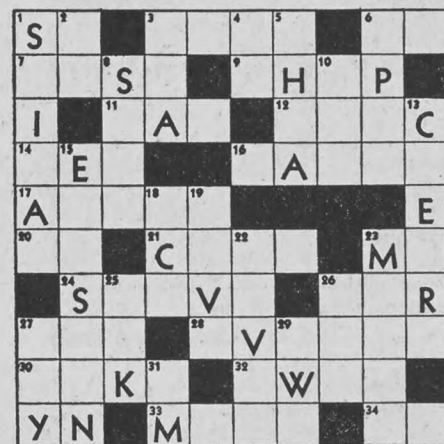
DOWN

1, cost; 2, protective shoulder plate in medieval armor; 3, chemical analysis (metallurgy); 4, a hydrocarbon obtained from beeswax; 5, one who excels at anything; 6, boy's name; 7, explode with a sudden report; 10, garden tool; 11, perform; 14, regarding (abbr.); 18, whitened; 19, ultimate; 20, four-legged animal; 21, tramping; 22, small musical instrument, similar to the accordion; 23, sparkle; 26, chew and swallow, as food; 27, leak through; 28, young goat; 33, salad herb, related to the chicory; 34, not wholesale; 35, often carried in the vest pocket; 37, proceed; 38, dressing for meat, puddings, etc.; 40, used in building; 42, organ of speech (sing.); 44, to cause to be seated; 47, Electrical Engineer (abbr.).

RULES—One solution will be accepted from each home. Two solutions will be accepted if entry is accompanied by a subscription (50c or \$1.00—your own or a friend's) to The Country Guide. The subscription MUST be paid for by the person who is to receive the subscription—subscriptions paid for by someone other than the recipient will be cancelled. When sending in a subscription with your entry please note the following details ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER and enclose it with your entry: Name, address, box or rural route number, amount enclosed. Non-subscribers' entries must be accompanied by a subscription to The Country Guide.

JUNIOR PUZZLE

ONLY BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE MAY HAVE A TRY AT THIS PUZZLE



PRIZES

First \$5.00

Second 3.00

Third 2.00

To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov. Age
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

ACROSS

1, street (abbr.); 3, highest part of anything (pl.); 6, same as 34 across; 7, strike an attitude; 9, cleft or crack, as in the skin on the back of the hand; 11, passenger vehicle; 12, dignified poem; 14, old make of car; 16, that which fastens or holds; 17, article (actual); 20, look!; 21, young farm animal; 23, personal pronoun; 24, kitchen utensil; 26, over (poetical); 27, respectful title used in addressing a man; 28, happenings; 30, to thrust or prod, as with a poker; 32, wide-mouthed vessel for carrying water; 33, four-legged animal; 34, printer's measure.

DOWN

1, winding around a centre or pole, as a watch spring; 2, towards; 3, beverage; 4, per cent (abbr.); 5, an African tree; 6, same as 12 across; 8, native of Scotland; 10, quick to learn; 13, gladdens; 15, act of wearing away, as land by the action of water; 18, frozen water; 19, recess or hollow, as in the shore of a lake; 22, even; 23, measure of length; 25, annoy; 26, single; 27, watch secretly; 29, female of the sheep; 31, printer's measure.

For prizewinners in April issue see page 57



PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY

Canada's fighting men and the world's hungry millions need every pound of food that we at home can spare. But farmers are short of help, transportation is cut to a minimum. This means everything produced must be put to best possible use. So, when planning your food purchases, especially fresh foods, calculate quantities carefully so that nothing is wasted. Buy only the foods you know your family will eat, avoid left-overs wherever possible, but when they occur use them up at another meal. Choose foods for nutriment as well as appetite appeal, keep your total food bill down to a minimum. In all of these ways you will be assisting Canada's Food Conservation Programme, hastening the day of victory and peace.

★ Save Food for Fighters! Here are 10 FOOD-SAVING RULES For Wartime

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY
Buy only the food you know your family will eat. Calculate quantities so that there are no left-overs.</p> <p>2 PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN
Help to increase Canada's food production by growing your own vegetables and fruits. Raise chickens and any other stock you can.</p> <p>3 AVOID WASTE IN PREPARING
Measure all ingredients. Watch vegetable and fruit peelings—peel them thin. Cook potatoes in skins.</p> <p>4 COOK FOODS PROPERLY
Follow your cook book carefully so as to avoid waste and retain maximum food values.</p> <p>5 SERVE SMALLER PORTIONS
Start a Clean Plate Club in your home! Don't urge second helpings—let them ask for more.</p> | <p>6 SAVE LEFT-OVERS
When you do cook too much, save meat and vegetable remnants for stews, bones for soups, bread-crumbs for stuffings.</p> <p>7 SAVE SURPLUS FATS
Use what you need in your own cooking. What's left over turn in with your other salvage.</p> <p>8 DO NOT HOARD
Canada has a sufficiency of all the foods you need. Don't hoard or buy foods for the sake of using up your ration coupons.</p> <p>9 ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SAVE
Share with your friends any food saving tips you hear or read. Don't spread gossip about "shortages" or tips that may start runs on unrationed foods.</p> <p>10 REDUCE YOUR FOOD BILL
Choose economical foods—those with concentrated nutriment. Try to keep down and reduce your total food bill.</p> |
|---|---|

Contributed in Support of Canada's Nutrition and Food Conservation Programme by
B. C. Sugar Refining Company Limited.

FREE RECIPE BOOK—Send your name and address to B.C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. for your copy of new Wartime Book of Golden Syrup Recipes.



Rogers. GOLDEN SYRUP

AVAILABLE IN 2-LB., 5-LB. AND 10-LB. TINS BT-15F

Loony Headlines

IT was just by merest chance that the crazy headlines below were noticed and corrected before they got into the newspaper recently. Could you have made sense out of them? Try it. You must use every word, paying close attention to capitals and small letters, possessives and plurals. Your three new sentences must each have five words, just like the loony ones. Here are the original sentences.

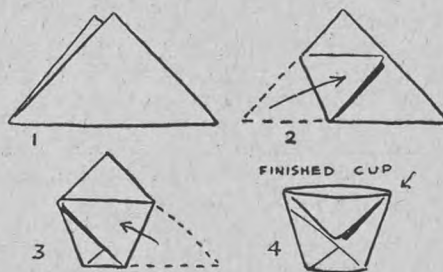
1. Japan's convicts will get Derby.
2. French horse wins Count's navy.
3. Three years equal twice nine.

Now you try to re-write these sentences. If you get them all correct, count 100. For each misplaced word in the final answer, subtract 25.

Answers on page 44.

To Make a Drinking Cup

USE a piece of paper about eight inches square. Waxed paper or heavy white paper is best. Fold it cornerwise as shown in Figure 2, making two triangles.



Fold up the point on the left hand side, then the point on the right-hand side as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Now fold back the top points on either side, so that it looks like Figure 4. By spreading apart the top folds, you have a good firm drinking cup.

Make A Bird Bath

IF you want to make friends with the birds, provide them with a bird bath. They need water to drink and they love to bathe in it. And you can have a lot of fun watching them enjoy your hospitality. Once they get to know about it, they will come back time after time.

The bird bath can be a shallow dish or pan, or it may be made of concrete. The important thing to remember is that it must not be too deep. The deepest part should not be more than two and a half or three inches, with the bottom sloping up to one-half inch. The birds are timid at first and like to start their bath in shallow water, going in deeper gradually. In a dish or pan, a



Bath Time.

sloping bottom may be arranged by gravel or sod higher on one side than on the other. This has the added advantage of providing a rough surface so that the bird has something to cling to and need not be afraid of slipping. The concrete surface is good from this point of view also, for it can be left rough and pebbly. Also it is easy to shape the concrete so that the bath will be one-half inch deep at one side, deepening to three inches at the other.

The size of the bath is not important. It may vary from a six-inch saucer to a shallow pool two or three feet wide. Unless you can be absolutely sure that the birds will not be molested by cats, the bath should be raised above the ground on legs or on a pedestal. You can make this quite attractive by using oak or other wood for the legs and bark for trimming round the outside of the bath.

Place the bird bath not too near the house, but where you can see it easily from a window, preferably with trees and shrubs nearby where the birds can perch while they preen and dry themselves. They'll appreciate a wooden tray of earth on which you scatter seeds, bits of bread, a little suet, and a few berries. Don't forget to clean the bath out and put in fresh water at least once a week. And make it one of your daily chores to see that it is well filled with water between times.

As the birds become used to the bath they will feel more at home, and if you are very quiet and careful not to frighten them, you may be able to sit or stand quite nearby watching them splash about in the water. The birds certainly seem to enjoy having a bath more than most small boys do!

Win That Race

WILL you win your next race? Why not? Certainly, runners are born first; but they make runners of themselves afterwards. You, too, can win. The things that count most in athletics are condition and form.

Let's take a look at your condition. The most common mistake made by would-be runners is that of trotting up to the starting line without any preliminary training. If you are soft through lack of exercise, any sudden over-exertion will not be good for you.

So build up every day for the time when you go to the starting post to match your speed with others of your age. And don't fail to get out several days in advance and give yourself a good loosening up. You'll really be surprised at the results.

Now for the correct running technique.

Practise the start. All sprint champions get away like a flash. Half a second means a lead of three or four yards.

At "on your mark" your fingers should be on the starting line, front foot six or seven inches back, toes in the gripping holes made behind the mark.

At "get set" don't straighten your rear leg or raise your hips too high. That's important. Just lift your right knee a couple of inches and shift your weight until it is practically supported on your

hands. Now you are ready to drive forward into your running stride.

And here's a good tip to remember just before the starting signal. Smile. Relax. If you are tense and rigid you can't start quickly. Your muscles must relax before they can contract for the push-off. Such relaxation will also help you overcome any nervousness which may cause a false start.

When leaving the starting line, get away with short even strides. Straighten up gradually and then increase the length of your steps. You should run almost twenty yards before you approach an erect position.

Now you are romping down the course. You have fairly taken the breath away from your competitors with your lightning start. Keep it up. Use your arms as well as your legs. Your arms can actually be made to pull and lift you right along with every stride.

Never look behind. It wastes energy and kills speed. Keep up the pressure until you hit the tape and then ease up gradually, coming to a stop some forty or fifty yards past the finish line. Checking yourself with short steps is an easy way to pull a tendon.

So there you have it. Proper training and correct running form. It has made champions out of hundreds of average runners. It can do the same for you.

You know how to win. Get out and do it.—Walter King.

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

The Voice of Youth

YOUNG people today find themselves in compelling circumstances. Their jobs are so tough that the issues of the day become clear.

"It is only within recent years that society has become youth conscious. And this has happened in two distinct periods. First, during the depression when there were so many of us and we weren't wanted; and today, when we are so much needed. Now there is a premium on us.

"Now we are being caught up into movements and we are social-issue conscious, whereas formerly we were chiefly conscious of personal problems. There are two major areas in which our problems focus. First, our dependence on older people either as parents or directors. The second is the area of dislocation. The fundamental interests of young people are defined as: money, sex and life purpose. But it is in these very fields that we find ourselves upset as marriage, training and careers must often be postponed."

The speaker, a young man, George Tuttle, graduate in theology from the University of Alberta, Associate Director of the Canadian Youth Commission, was addressing a gathering of young people in Winnipeg, at one of a series of conferences which are known as "youth hearings" and which, it is planned, will be held across the Dominion. These are excerpts from his earnest and stimulating address to a gathering of youth groups, high school and university representatives. There was a sprinkling of adults in the audience but in the main it was made up of young people under 30 years of age. Members of the three branches of the Armed Services were seated on the platform and throughout the hall.

"How can the energies which achieve the stupendous tasks of wartime be harnessed to the goals of peace?" the speaker continued. "That is the question confronting you. Your elders may question whether you are equal to the task. In spite of the fact that they have thrust you into the real and rare responsibility of this war, they still haven't got full confidence in you. The heroic deeds of this war are performed by average young people, when faced with a crisis that demanded something of them. We must carry that spirit over into peacetime."

What are the thoughts of young people today? What are the subjects that are likely to engage their interest and support, as in the next decade, they move into early maturity and take their share of responsibility. Can they give expression to the ideas they have? Do they know the resources that are theirs to draw upon, to help solve their problems?

To arrive at some estimate of these matters a Canadian Youth Commission has been set up. It will function for two years. The idea originated in 1941 in the councils of the Y.M.C.A. which has subscribed the major portion of the budget to finance the study. Provision has also been made for other outside support. The Commission is a private organization, independent and autonomous. It is receiving the support of Protestant, Hebrew and Roman Catholic elements of our population. It has embarked on a two-year program of investigation, planning and public education. One year has already elapsed.

To Study the Field

DR. SIDNEY SMITH, president of the University of Manitoba for the past ten years, who presently goes to an important executive post at University of Toronto, is chairman of the C.Y.C. He has explained its scope and purposes thus:

"The Canadian Youth Commission, composed of 50 men and women from all sections of Canada, many creeds and many walks of life, has seriously undertaken to study and propose solutions for the problems which beset Canadian youth in the days of reconstruction. The Commission is indeed a microcosm of our nation, and its undertaking is a highly significant venture in Canadian unity. The members of the Commission know full well that they cannot merely sit and deliberate in an upper room and prepare constructive proposals. They need—they must have—the opinion and ideas of youth—youth in school or college—employed youth and youth in the Armed Services. To this end the Commission is assisting in the organizing of youth conferences to be held throughout Canada."

Review of the steps being taken to estimate needs and views of Canadian youth

By AMY J. ROE

By youth it is meant particularly the group between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age.

The C.Y.C. divides its field of study into six areas and has a commission, under able chairmanship functioning in each. They are: (1) health and recreation, (2) education and citizenship, (3) employment and rehabilitation, (4) religion and life philosophy, (5) family life, (6) minority problems.

Objectives are: The setting up of something constructive to which youth can devote its energies; to arouse interest and widespread participation in planning for youth welfare. That everything possible shall be done so that young people will not be subjected to the idleness, despair and frustration which was the lot of many Canadian young people during the depression years. It will endeavor to determine in concrete form what can be done in local communities.

The intention is to work *with* youth not merely *for* youth.

Dynamic Material

THE ideas and opinions of young Canadians have been brought out by the Youth Hearings held in various cities. These regional conferences were held under arrangements made by provincial sub-committees of the C.Y.C. Those attending came as representatives rather than delegates of any group or or-



Executive of Manitoba C.Y.C. Conference: (Left to right) Jean Aldergrove, program; D. Bruce Moorhead, chairman; Marguerite Miller, membership; Leslie W. Shemilt, chairman Winnipeg sub-committee; Margaret Gilchrist, secretary; Keith Waddington, arrangements.

ganization. They went into a discussion and study group in whatever field they chose for themselves in the given areas. They were asked to pledge their group to carry on further research in some particular project and to make a report on it after they returned to their homes.

They have learned considerable about good conference and study group technique and procedure; of making reports and drawing upon available leadership and resources. Anyone doubting the interest of young people in present day and their own affairs, or their seriousness and zest in tackling them should have had the experience of attending one of those closing sessions. At Winnipeg there were three solid hours in plenary session at the close but the young people stayed with it heartily, in spite of the fact that it was a lovely spring afternoon. Reports, discussions and passing of recommendations received their earnest attention. There was a vitality and freshness of viewpoint that was most stimulating. There was marked difference of opinion at times but there was an over-all spirit of tolerance and good humor.

Now the conference over, the talking done! What next?

All the reports will be assembled and studied by the national commissions and reported to the C.Y.C. which to quote again its young assistant director "has found its feet as it walked—has defined its purposes as it proceeded."

"This is not a youth movement" is the insistence of those working hardest in the C.Y.C. "Our job is fact finding and to make a report."

There is no doubt but that the report, when completed, will be a subject of careful study by organizations, groups and individuals interested in and dealing with youth. The study rests on a broad base and is made in unprejudiced fashion. It is bound to influence the policy and programs of organizations dealing directly with young people. It would be surprising if governments, particularly through their departments of education and health, do not give good heed to its findings.

If a youth movement crystallizes in Canada, it will be because our young people feel the need of it and insist on it for themselves. Adults standing in the way of needed change may hasten that day. The work of the C.Y.C. will afford some reliable signposts to indicate the road along which youth and adults must travel in the near future, which shows every promise of more change than any period yet known.

Problems Stated

SOME facts which it would be well for us to keep in mind regarding the special problems of youth are set down in a well prepared pamphlet "Youth Also Plan" issued by the Commission and for sale at 15 cents. First it takes up the problem of youth finding work after the war, even if jobs are plentiful.

According to a rough estimate nearly one and three-quarters million young Canadians from 15 to 24 years of age, or 57 per cent of the total of this age, are either at present employed or serving with the armed forces. Well over half of these will face the necessity of changing their jobs at the end of the war.

During the depression there was a higher rate of unemployment among youth than among other age groups of the population, mainly due to the fact that employers preferred more experienced workers.

The ratio of youth (15 to 24) to the total population is decreasing slowly. It was 18.7 per cent in 1941 and the proportion of older people is increasing steadily. In terms of work this means that to supply the needs of 100 persons there are now a dozen more adults than there were a generation ago, which has the effect of reducing the demand for the services of youth in the labor market.

A growing gap exists between school and employment in spite of the fact that youth remains in school longer. In Canada the schooling of the average youth has increased by one year in each decade since 1911. He now attends school for 10 years and obtains part of a high school education. During the last decade before 1941, however he had to wait approximately two years after leaving school before obtaining self-supporting employment.

In Education: It is noted that three-quarters of the schools in Canada are one or two-room buildings, with one teacher, who is usually underpaid and poorly supervised. About 40 per cent of Canadian children attend such schools.

While 65 per cent of youth begin high school, only 25 per cent get as far as high school leaving or junior matriculation. Fewer still graduate.

Only about five per cent of Canadian youth go to university; three per cent graduate yet the trend of high school curriculum is designed to prepare students for college entrance.

Very little in the way of educational or vocational guidance is provided for students in many Canadian high schools.

In Health it is noted that there is marked shortage of medical personnel and that in Canada it is unevenly distributed with rural areas suffering the greatest shortage of doctors, nurses and dentists. Our institutional accommodation is inadequate. There are more patients in Canada's mental institutions than there are students enrolled at universities under normal times.

The Canadian public has been shocked to learn that nearly half the young men examined for induction into the Army have been found to be physically

Everywhere
in Canada



100-F

What causes NEURITIS?

Like many other complaints, the cause may be simply lack of vitamins in the daily diet.



Many ailments, according to modern science, are not due to organic trouble, but to shortage of vitamins. At first, it was thought that lack of vitamin B1 was the cause of neuritis suffering. Now we know that all 5 vitamins are necessary, because each aids the other to function. You can now get them combined in "ALL-in-ONE" Vitamin

Tablets (with valuable minerals and yeast added). Take daily for a month. See how much better you feel. Only \$2.15 for a month's supply. At most drug stores.

"ALL IN ONE" VITAMIN TABLETS



Sure, he rules over you and your household—and you'd be surprised what power he wields over us at EATON'S, too.

Year in and year out, we've studied his every last need and requirement—and because we have made his health, his comfort and his appearance our business, EATON'S Catalogue has been the favorite place to shop for Babies Needs.

Whether it's a question of what's best for his tummy-ache, what's warmest for his beddy-bye or what to wear to make him the envy of the neighbors, you'll find the answer in EATON'S Catalogue—because EATON'S "The Store for Young Canada" KNOWS BABIES—knows them—well, ALMOST as well as Mother herself.

And of course, it's so easy to buy-by-mail from

EATON'S CATALOGUE—"A STORE BETWEEN COVERS"

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

or mentally unfit. Another fact not so well known but equally significant, is that at small cost and within a short time close to 50 per cent of those rejected could be rendered capable of at least limited military service.

That Canadians are "illiterate" recreationally was the comment of one observer in this field. Listing the off-hour forms of entertainment of the average person as reported by young people themselves: "The psychologist, while not wishing to be overly critical of youth's present forms of entertainment, shakes his head as he looks over the list. These things are passive, unimaginative. A steady diet of such activities tends to make dull and uninteresting people! Rural areas are worse off than urban communities in recreational facilities.

"What will be the dominant mood of Canadian youth after the war is over?" is the question asked by the Citizenship committee. Some people will be suffering a hangover of war weariness and their main wish will be to take a holiday from social responsibility. "Our purpose," says the C.Y.C. is to work out concrete and definite ideas in terms of which Canadian youth may mobilize themselves for participation in democratic efforts for real progress."

"Let us begin with the minimums" was the plea of George Tuttle to his western audience. "Sometimes people get so interested in national problems that they fail to see something to be done right at home. Let's take action at the local level."

Youth conferences have been held in other western Canadian cities, since the Winnipeg meeting. The youth hearings have been necessarily limited in number and have been confined to larger centres. Efforts have been made to make them province-wide in outlook by having representatives from small town and rural districts.

While the C.Y.C. continues to function it will welcome the interest of organizations, groups and individuals in the subjects under study. Those who have not had the opportunity to present plans, which in their opinion, would fit into the study being made may send prepared briefs to the Commission at its headquarters office, 3 Wilcocks St., Toronto.

Quilted Suit Hat

By ANNA DE BELLE



Design No. 692

HERE is a simple hat to make, and as smart as can be. We used bengaline and did the quilting in a lighter color. We send you the sheet wadding for padding the entire hat and the white cotton backing, stamped with the cutting-out lines and lines for motifs. You merely place silk over the wadding, do the quilting, cut out the pieces then machine stitch them together as directed. All sizes included, price 55 cents, design No. 692. Address orders to The Needlework Dept., The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

If you want to make your own wallpaper paste, mix two parts of water and three parts of flour. When stirred smooth boil ten minutes, stirring all the time. Cool and add a tablespoon of powdered alum to every two quarts of paste.

* * *

Little greasy finger prints, which sometimes appear on wallpaper, may be lightened and oftentimes eradicated by applying some powdered magnesium. Allow this to remain on the spots for several hours and brush off with a clean brush.

Save the Lilies

By AGNES BEYNON BIGGS



Summer's gay banner—the lily.

"WE used to pick armfuls of lilies around here, but we hardly ever see one now."

That remark is typical of many being made throughout the West these days, for it is all too obvious that the Wood Lily, or wild Tiger Lily as it is often called, is actually in danger of disappearing altogether from the more populated areas. And the reason? Over-picking.

You see, a plant has two means of ob-

taining nourishment; from the soil, through its roots and from the air by means of its leaves. As you know, the lily root is a bulb, and each bulb sends up a single stem. On that stem are borne the only leaves the plant produces, and therein lies its undoing. For when you pick a lily you take away all the leaves and the root is left without the means of obtaining those very essential food elements from the air, with the result that it either dries or is so weakened that it may be several years before it can produce another blossom. Add to this hazard, the number of roots that are pulled up in an attempt to break the tough stems, and you can readily understand why the lily is disappearing.

In these days when we are asked to conserve everything from sugar to shoe laces, wouldn't it be worth our while to extend that policy to include this, the most beautiful of our western wild flowers? After all, you don't have to pick every lily you see, do you? A few, tastefully arranged in a vase, are just as attractive as a mass of them jammed into the largest receptacle in the house! Remember, a lily picked is, as often as not, a root destroyed, so let's ration our lilies!

Save Your Energy

How to adjust working surfaces to correct height in order to lessen fatigue

ANY means by which the energy of the housewife can be saved in these busy times is worthwhile. Much unnecessary fatigue may be caused by kitchen working surfaces that are too high or too low. Working at too high a table makes it necessary to lift the shoulders so that muscles are at a tension and soon become tired. When the surface is too low, it is necessary to stoop, causing not only weariness but poor posture. This easily becomes habitual, affecting appearance and health, because the lungs and abdominal organs are crowded and cramped, causing discomfort and irritation.

Very often the homemaker is so accustomed to her equipment that she does not realize that it is not the best height for her. So many varying factors enter into correct working heights that it is hard to set a standard that would be right for everyone. The height of the person concerned, the length of her arms, her individual method of working, and the different jobs to be done are some of the factors involved.

So it remains with the homemaker to check her own kitchen equipment and decide whether it needs to be adjusted.

Dish-washing is one of the ever-present jobs that should be considered. Whether this is done on a table or at the sink, try raising the dishpan on blocks, inverted cake pans or bricks to see whether it might be more convenient a few inches higher. Try out the height that you decide on for a week or two, to make sure that it is best. Then you can proceed to raise the height permanently.

With a sink, it will be necessary to change the plumbing if the sink is to be raised or lowered. If this is impractical, or if your work is done at a built-in counter shelf that is the wrong height, use a slatted rack under your dish pan to raise it to the correct height. If it is a case of the working surface being too high, a sturdy platform can be made for the worker to stand on. This is particularly valuable where there are two people of different height working in the kitchen, or when the children are regular helpers.

In the illustration at the bottom of the page are shown some ways in which

table legs can be raised by blocks of wood. In A, strips of metal join the two pieces of wood; in B, a dowel pin fits into holes bored in the block and in the leg; C shows a step cut out of the block to fit into a similar cut in the table leg, then the two nailed together; in D, the table leg fits into a depression in the block; E is a good temporary arrangement of a block of wood placed in a tin can. Casters will also raise the height of a table and make it easier to move about, but are, of course, not practical

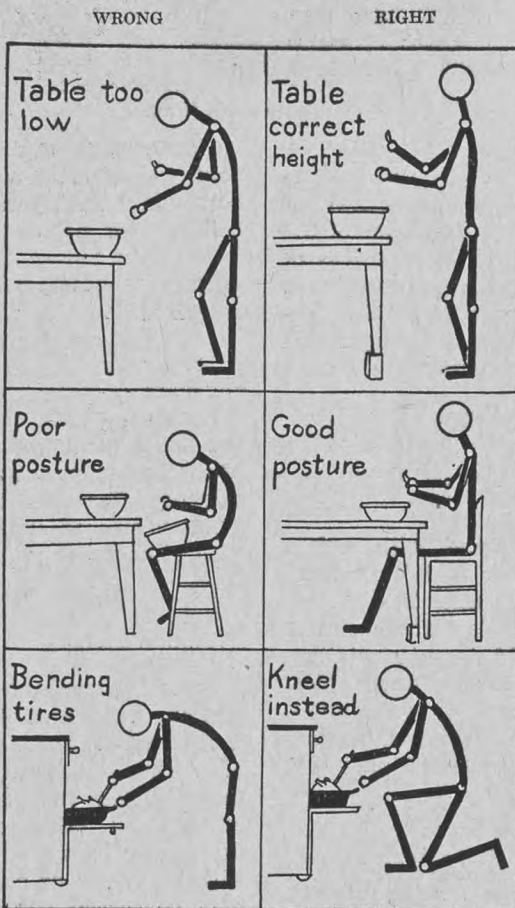
if a rigid working surface is needed. Discarded glass telephone insulators may be used, if they happen to be available, the table leg fitted into the centre hole in the glass. Or you might add a false top to a table or cupboard, and have an extra drawer underneath.

The same method of testing and adjustment can be used for other kitchen jobs. If possible, it is a good idea to have a table of one height, a cabinet or counter shelf of another because different jobs require different heights. For instance, a surface that is right for

beating eggs, where the hands are four or five inches above the table, would be too low for rolling pie crust or kneading bread. At any job, you should be able to stand with the back straight and without raising the arms.

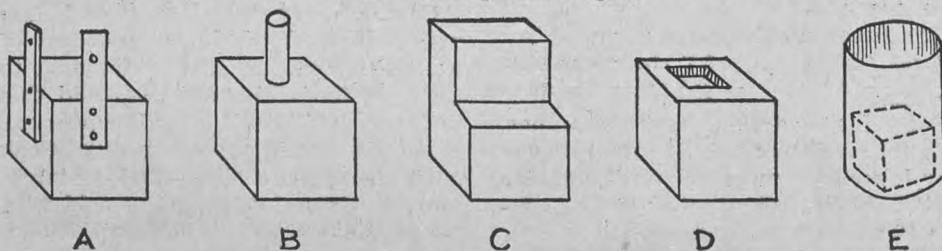
Sitting at your kitchen tasks is not a lazy habit, but just plain good sense. Studies show that lying down requires least energy of all. Sitting requires four per cent more, and standing twelve per cent more. So why not save that extra eight per cent whenever you can. You should have a comfortable stool, preferably with a footrest and a back, on which you can sit comfortably with your knees tucked under the table. This may mean doing away with a drawer in the table, or cutting away part of the apron board on one side. Perhaps in your cabinet or built-in cupboard there is a pull-out shelf at which you can work.

If your oven is low, as is usually the case with wood or coal ranges, and with many electric ones also, you will find it less tiring to kneel on one knee than to bend from the hips. You will be able to see into the oven better too. Remember this for any job that has to be done at a similarly low level.



Standing platform for short worker.

Below: Methods, described above, for raising table height.



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1/2 tspn. salt
1 cup whole wheat flour
1/4 cup brown sugar
grated rind 1 lemon
4 tbsps. shortening
2/3 cup milk
6 to 12 chopped, stewed prunes, as desired

Sift together first three ingredients. Add whole wheat flour, lemon rind. Cut in shortening until mixed. Add milk to make soft dough. Roll out 1/8-inch thick, spread with well-drained chopped prunes; sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces; stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 15.

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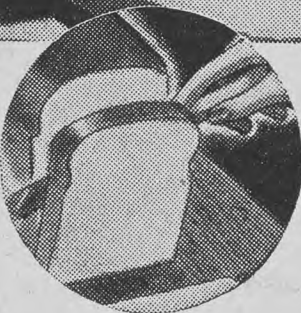
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Serve Them With Sauce

To add extra appeal in looks and flavor to many dishes

By SARA BOREHAM

WHETHER it is meat loaf, vegetable or dessert, it can be changed from "plain Jane" into something special by serving with it a tasty flavorful sauce. Be generous enough that the sauce will last out the servings and not disappear with the first few bites. On the other hand, don't drown the dish in sauce so that its identity disappears.

So many of the sauces we used to make are too rich and impractical for these days of rationing. But some of the recipes can be modified to use less of the things that are scarce, and we have gathered together here some that require only small amounts of sugar and other rationed commodities.

Tomato Sauce

1 stalk celery	2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
2½ c. cooked tomatoes	2 T. fat
½ tsp. salt	2 T. flour
Few grains pepper	

Chop celery; combine with onion, tomatoes, salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Cover; simmer 10 minutes; press through sieve. Heat fat, blend in flour. Gradually add tomato mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, until thick. Cook, stirring occasionally, two minutes. Serve with spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, rice, meat or vegetables. Makes 1½ cups.

Mushroom Sauce

4 T. fat	Salt and pepper
4 T. flour	1 c. mushrooms, fresh or canned
2 c. stock	

Make a brown sauce of fat, flour and stock. Season, add mushrooms and cook four minutes for canned, five or six minutes for fresh ones.

Sour Cream Sauce

2 T. minced onion	1 tsp. sugar
1 T. butter	¼ tsp. salt
1 T. flour	¼ c. sour cream
Few grains paprika	1 tsp. vinegar

Brown onion in butter or fat; add flour, paprika, sugar and salt. Add cream; cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Add vinegar. Serve hot with vegetables. Makes one cup.

Bechamel Sauce

1 T. sliced onion	1 c. chicken or veal stock
1 T. sliced carrot	2 T. fat
¼ bay leaf	½ c. light cream
5 peppercorns	½ tsp. salt
Small sprig parsley	¼ tsp. pepper
2 T. flour	

Combine onion, carrot, bayleaf, peppercorns and parsley. Add stock; cover. Simmer 20 minutes; strain. (There should be half cup liquid; if not, add water or stock.) Melt fat; blend in flour. Gradually add stock mixture and cream. Cook, stirring constantly until thick; add salt and pepper. Serve with vegetables, veal or poultry. Makes one cup.

Brown Sauce

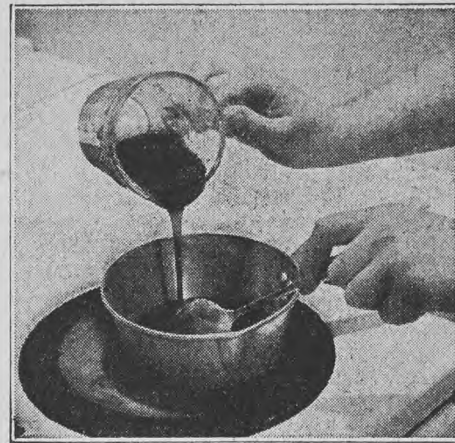
4 T. fat	2 c. meat or poultry stock
6 T. flour	Few grains pepper
1 tsp. salt	

Heat fat, blend in flour. Cook, stirring constantly until browned. Gradually add stock; cook, stirring constantly until thick. Add salt and pepper; boil two minutes. Serve with meat or poultry. Makes two cups.

Parsley Sauce

2 T. fat	2 T. chopped parsley
2 T. flour	½ tsp. pepper
1 c. milk	½ tsp. salt

Melt fat, add flour and seasonings, stir until well blended. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly until mixture boils. Let cook five minutes; stir in parsley. Serve with vegetables or fish.



Stir carefully to avoid lumps.

Cheese Sauce

Use same basis as for parsley sauce. Substitute half cup grated cheese for parsley. After adding cheese, let stand without boiling until cheese is melted, stirring occasionally.

Lemon Sauce

½ c. sugar
1 T. corn starch
2 T. lemon juice
Nutmeg
2 T. butter
1 c. boiling water
Salt

Mix the sugar and cornstarch, add the boiling water and a pinch of salt, and boil until thick and clear. Continue boiling over hot water for 20 minutes. Beat in the butter, the lemon juice and nutmeg. A grating of lemon rind may be added.

Yellow Sauce

1 egg	3 T. milk
3 T. sugar	½ tsp. vanilla

Beat the white of the egg stiff, add the sugar, mix well and add the yolk of the egg, then the milk and flavoring, beating after each is added until the whole is smooth. This sauce is delicious with almost any pudding.

Honey Butter Sauce

2 T. butter	1 egg white, slightly beaten
2 T. brown sugar	
½ c. liquid honey	

Cream butter and sugar, add honey and egg white and blend all ingredients well together. Makes ¾ cup sauce. This is a rich sauce with a butterscotch flavor. A less rich sauce may be made by using 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon brown sugar. It is delicious with ice cream or plain boiled rice, and may be served with plain steamed or baked puddings.

Raisin Sauce

1½ T. butter	1 c. water
½ c. sugar	2 T. flour
¼ c. raisins	½ T. lemon juice

Chop the raisins and cook in the water slowly, 15 minutes. Mix the flour with about 2 tablespoons cold water and add to the raisins. Cook 3 minutes. Cream the butter and sugar together, and pour the raisin mixture over them. Add the lemon juice if desired, although this may be omitted.

Foamy Sauce

1 T. cornstarch	1 T. butter
¼ c. white sugar, or	1 T. lemon juice
½ c. brown sugar	1 tsp. lemon rind
1 c. boiling water	1 egg white

Combine cornstarch and sugar. Add boiling water gradually. Cook 15 minutes in top of a double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove from heat, add butter, lemon juice and rind and stir till blended. Add mixture slowly to stiffly beaten egg white, stirring vigorously. Serve hot or cold, with spice or fruit puddings. If using brown sugar, the lemon rind and juice may be replaced with ½ teaspoon vanilla.

Custard Sauce

2 c. scalded milk	¼ c. sugar
3 egg yolks	½ tsp. salt

Beat egg yolks slightly with fork, add sugar and salt. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Cook and stir in double boiler until the mixture coats the spoon. Strain, chill and flavor.

Vanilla Cream Sauce

1½ c. milk	Pinch of salt
3 T. sugar	¼ tsp. vanilla
2 T. corn starch	

Combine dry ingredients and mix with a little of the milk. Heat rest of the milk. Add part of the hot milk to the cornstarch mixture, then add this to the rest of the hot milk and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch. Add vanilla and serve hot or cold with baked fruit or puddings. Serves 6.



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Orange Puff

1 c. fine breadcrumbs	2 egg yolks
1 c. milk	4 egg whites
½ orange, juice and rind	½ tsp. salt
1 T. lemon juice	½ c. sugar

Cover bread crumbs with milk. Add orange juice and rind and lemon juice combined with beaten egg yolks. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Beat in sugar. Fold in first mixture and place in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until firm. Serve with golden sauce.

Golden Sauce

½ c. butter	Grated rind of ½ orange
¾ c. sugar	1 T. orange juice
½ c. milk	1 tsp. lemon juice
Pinch of salt	
2 egg yolks	

Place butter, sugar, salt and milk in top of double boiler. When melted, add egg yolks and grated rind. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add orange and lemon juice.

Lemon Souffle

3 T. butter	¼ tsp. salt
¾ c. sugar	1 c. milk
3 egg yolks	Juice and rind of 1 lemon
3 T. flour	3 egg whites
1 tsp. baking powder	

Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Then add egg yolks mixed with lemon juice and rind. Add flour, baking powder and salt. Stir in milk and lastly fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish or individual custard cups and oven-poach in a slow oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until pudding is set, about 40 minutes.

Chocolate Cream Pudding

5 T. cornstarch	2 c. scalded milk
½ c. sugar	2 squares chocolate
¼ tsp. salt	3 egg whites
½ c. cold milk	1 tsp. vanilla

Mix cornstarch, sugar, salt and cold milk. Add scalded milk, and cook in double boiler 10 minutes, stirring until thick. Add grated chocolate. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Add vanilla. Mold, chill and serve with cream or meringue.

Lemon Cream Rice

½ c. rice	Rind of ½ lemon
3 c. milk	1½ tsp. lemon juice
½ c. sugar	2 egg whites
¼ tsp. salt	3 T. fruit sugar
2 egg yolks	

Wash rice and cook with milk in top of double boiler until rice is tender. Mix together sugar, salt, beaten egg yolks, lemon rind and juice and add to hot rice. Cook 5 minutes. Place in a buttered baking dish and cover with meringue made from stiffly beaten egg whites and fruit sugar. Bake in a slow oven (325 degrees Fahr.) until meringue is browned. If desired 1 cup chopped prunes may be added and lemon rind omitted.

Butterscotch Spanish Cream

1½ T. granulated gelatin	2 T. butter
¼ c. cold water	3 egg yolks
2¾ c. scalded milk	¼ tsp. salt
½ c. brown sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
	3 egg whites

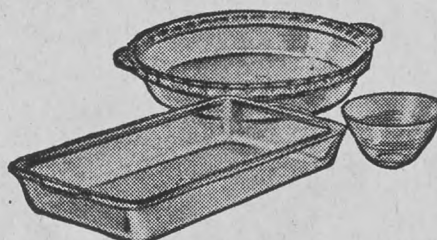
Soak gelatin in cold water. Melt butter and brown sugar together and cook until a rich brown. Add to hot milk. Pour a little of the milk into the beaten egg yolks and return mixture to double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Dissolve gelatin in hot mixture. Cool and add flavoring. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into molds and chill.

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APPLIANCES

Guide to Figure Control

Simple exercises to keep the body slim and in good proportions

By LORETTA MILLER

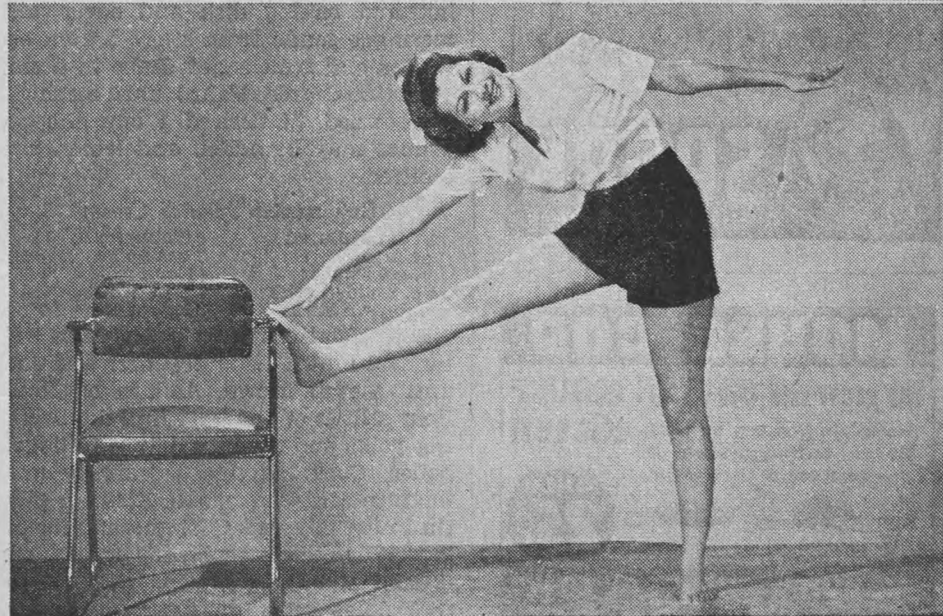
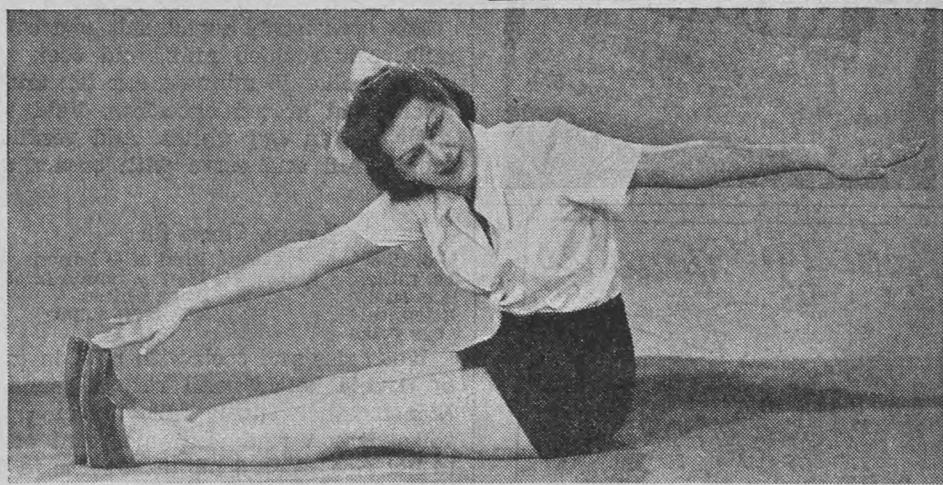
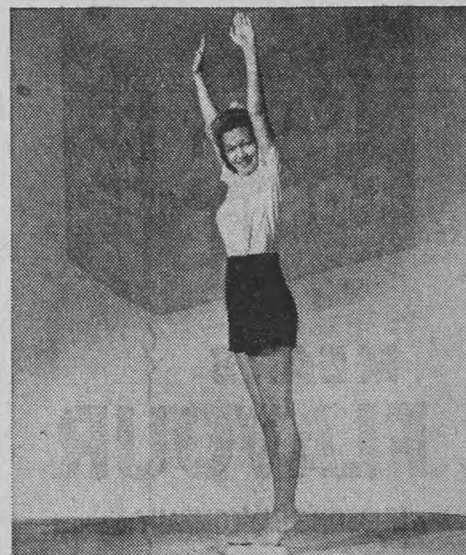
SPRING is tune-up time—time to look yourself over and see just how you line up in measurements and lines. Having a good figure really means guarding the lines of your body instead of keeping your eye on the scales. For a truly beautiful body depends upon contour and proportions instead of pounds. One might weigh one hundred pounds, or even two hundred pounds and still give the illusion of a slender, youthful body, providing the proportions are right.

Just as the old adage advises us that "grass never grows on a busy street," we might well give it a modern interpretation and say that "fat never grows where there are busy muscles" to accurately describe spotty obesity.

Out-of-proportion thighs, arms and legs respond nicely to correct exercising. However, a combination of exercise and sensible diet work well together to reduce the thick waistlines; while exercise and improved posture team up to give the shoulders and upper-body better looks. All-over obesity should be carefully and sensibly handled by diet and exercise and in extreme cases it's advisable to reduce under careful guidance. Don't attempt strenuous exercises and extreme, starvation diets, without first checking to find out whether or not you can "take it."

1. Here is a splendid limbering up exercise which may be your one and only, or it may precede the planned routine described below. This exercise should be done without shoes. Stand erect and bend forward at the waist, without bending your knees, until you can touch the floor with your fingers. Repeat ten times. Then stand on a thick book and repeat the bending forward exercise five times. Do this for a few days, then increase the forward movement to 10. Repeat each day, whether or not you are going to complete the routine.

2. Stand erect, arms stretched out at your sides and level with your shoulders. Hold your abdomen in, and very slowly swing your left arm forward as you dip





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it down at a 45 degree angle, while you raise your right arm up and back. Keep both arms rigid as you repeat this exercise, turning first to the right then to the left, ten times in each direction. These two toning movements are splendid for lazy muscles.

3. The third exercise in this body-reconstructing program is done while lying down—and on the floor. Don't attempt this exercise lying in bed. It must be done on a hard surface. Lie flat on your back, arms down at sides, hands on hips and legs extended straight down. Keep your chin up and face the ceiling. (Don't try to carry on a conversation or, as lovely Maria Montez is doing, turn the head to one side while looking into the camera.) Now very, very slowly, raise your legs without bending your knees. Balance yourself by placing your hands on your hips. Raise your legs, as shown in the photograph, until your knees are almost over your face. Hold for two seconds, then very slowly lower your legs to the floor. Do this movement only twice the first day, gradually increasing the number by one each day until you repeat this movement ten times. Please don't attempt to correct all figure-faults in a day or a week. Do the exercises as suggested and be patient. Results will come.

4. Now sit erect, legs stretched out in front of the body, shoulders as straight as possible. Try not to bend at the waistline. Raise your arms until they are level with your shoulders, extending arms straight out at the sides. Then slowly swing your upper body, by twisting at the waist, until your right hand touches your left foot. Reverse the movement and swing your left hand forward, right backward, and touch the toes of your right foot with your left fingertips. Make a real effort to keep your upper-body erect and to hold your abdomen in. Swing your upper-body in each direction ten times. Exercise No. 3 will strengthen abdominal muscles, help reduce hips, and do much to wear away any "spares" around the waistline. Exercise No. 4 aids in hastening the results of exercise No. 3 and at the same time helps reduce heavy shoulders and upper arms.

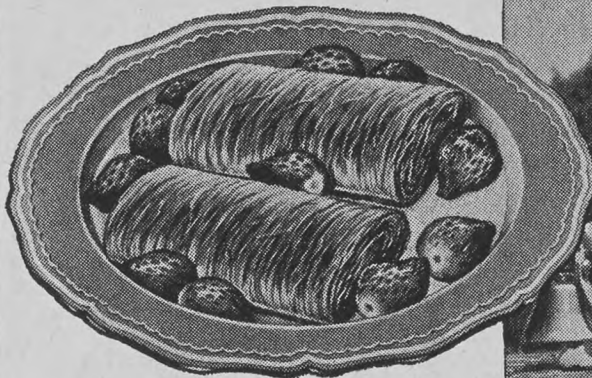
5. Here's a wind-up exercise that serves as a general tune-up and helps stretch taut, unused muscles. It's the perfect wind-up for today's routine. Place a table, or as Maria Montez did, a chair, a full leg-length from the body. Have the surface reach a height midway between knees and waist. Stand erect, with the chair to your right, and slowly and steadily swing the body, by twisting at the waist, as you raise your right foot to the table, or chair. Then stretch your left arm out and back at a 45 degree angle as you bend toward the right and touch the toes of your right foot with your right fingertips. Reverse and repeat until you have raised each leg and touched each foot ten times.

Get your body in tune this spring. Watch your figure instead of the figures on the scales. Learn to walk with your body stretched to its full height. Keep your shoulders up, your abdomen in, chin pointing straight ahead. Walk like a goddess and your figure will appear lovelier and more youthful. The exercises you do with daily precision can actually reshape your body.

Poetic Cookery By GILEAN DOUGLAS

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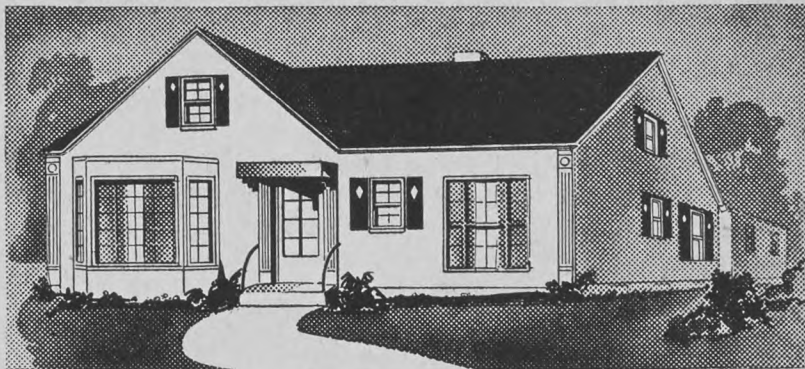
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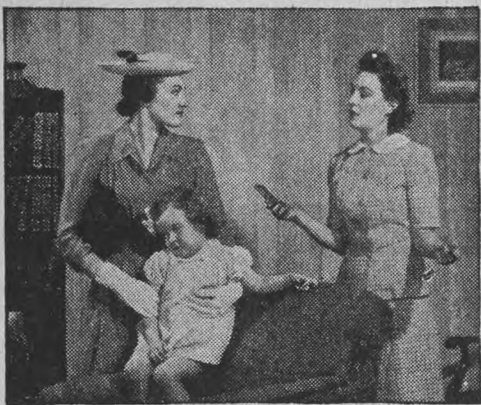
NAME

ADDRESSOG

"So...you're paying the child to be good!"



1. I hated checking up on my sister Nan when she'd been so kind — having little Joan to stay with her all the week I was away — but I was irritated. And I spoke my mind. Think of seeing Nan bargaining with my baby daughter . . . actually offering Joanie candy to take a laxative!



2. "But you said yourself Joanie might need a laxative," Nan remonstrated, "and when she simply *refused* to take the one I always use, I thought of the candy. I didn't want to *force* the medicine on her . . . so what would you have done?"



4. "My doctor says it's *wrong* to give a child an adult's laxative. It might be too strong and upsetting for her delicate stomach. I give Joan Castoria. Castoria is made *especially* for children . . . so it's safe and gentle, never harsh."



6. I bought the money-saving Family Size Bottle and gave some to Joanie when we got home. And was Nan surprised at the way little Joan really *enjoyed* her Castoria! "No wonder you don't *pay* her to be good," she said. "Castoria is the answer!"

CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative made especially for children.



3. "Well, I wouldn't bribe her," I said, "or force medicine on her, either. There's no need! And instead of tears, when I give her a laxative she smiles and wants *more*. I always give her Castoria because, besides tasting good, it's mild yet effective.



5. Nan walked home with us, and we dropped in at the druggist's on the way. He spoke highly of Castoria, too. "I always recommend it," he said, "not only for infants but for children up to 10 years, as well."



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria—senna—has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

For Summer Sewing



No. 3637—Slim-fitting jumper for the "in-between" age girl. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material for jumper, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch for the blouse.

No. 3582—An economical, yet smart and trim skirt. Designed for sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist. Requires 1 yard 54-inch material.

No. 3654—Gay two-piecer for summer. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch material. Applique included in pattern.

No. 2081 — Long-torso dress with dainty trimming detail. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards ruffling.

No. 3689—Its simplicity makes this dress very smart. Designed for sizes 12, 14, and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch or 39-inch material.

No. 3708—Slim-waisted tunic frock. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch plain with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards print material.

No. 3464—Cute little sunsuit with matching button-front dress. Designed

for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 years. Size 2 requires, for sunsuit, 1 yard 35-inch material; for dress $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch material, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard contrasting.

Patterns 15 cents.

Summer Fashion Book, 15 cents.

Address order to The Pattern Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Be sure to state correct size and number of pattern wanted.

NORTHERN SEEDS GO TO MARKET

Continued from page 10

seed. Today, 16 local associations are affiliated with the central organization, and are located at: White Fox, Hudson Bay Junction, Sylvania, Algrove, Asquith, Kinloch, Endeavor, Pierceland, Meadow Lake, Big River, Crystal Springs, Spiritwood, Unity, Lac Vert, Aylsham and Okla. Each local association has its own board of directors responsible for the affairs of the local association, which also appoints delegates to the annual meeting of the central association, the number being based on local membership. Delegates from all the locals at the annual meeting choose the central board of directors. Each local holds its annual meeting during the month of June or July, so that delegates can attend the meeting of the central association, the annual meeting of which takes place in August. The financial year of the central association ends May 31, but considerable time is necessary in order to prepare statements of the year's operation.

Because of the length of time required to collect and clean, as well as to market all the seed delivered, payment reaches growers by means of an initial payment, decided in July before the crop is harvested, followed later in the marketing year by interim and final payments. Large sums of money must be borrowed from the bank for the interim payment, and for these the banks are guaranteed by the federal government under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, passed in 1939 for the assistance of co-operative associations.

The principal seeds handled by the Association are alfalfa, brome, Crested wheat grass, and Western rye grass, with small quantities of timothy, red clover and creeping red fescue. These seeds, of course, require cleaning before being marketed, and nearly all of the alfalfa seed is cleaned at the central warehouse in White Fox. Some seed, originating east of White Fox, is cleaned at Winnipeg, an arrangement which is made practicable by the fact that all seed handled by the Association, with the exception of some off-grades, screenings, and a small amount sold at retail, is actually sold on a joint-sale arrangement with Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, by the Forage Crop Seed Department of that organization. More recently, the forage crop seed of the Alberta Co-operative Seed Growers Association is also being handled through the same sales agency. All grass seed from the Saskatchewan organization is cleaned at Moose Jaw in the seed plant erected some years ago there by the Dominion government, and now operated by the Saskatchewan government. An idea of the amount to be cleaned out of these seeds before actual marketing occurs is to be gained from the fact, that, from the 1941 crop, the cleanout of alfalfa seed was approximately 20 per cent; of Crested wheat grass, 26 per cent; and brome grass, 30 per cent. These percentages vary with the season and the cleanout from the 1942 alfalfa crop averaged 45 per cent.

One of the outstanding problems in connection with the production and marketing of specialized crops of this kind, is the extreme variation in yield which may occur from year to year. This is particularly true of alfalfa, in which crop seed setting is a constant problem on which a great deal of research work has been done. In 1941, the Association handled 2,750,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, whereas, the following year the volume dropped to 525,000 pounds, and rose again in the fall of 1943 to 2,175,000 pounds, although the quality was rather poor, owing to frost damage in the early part of September. In 1941, the Association handled 600,000 pounds of grass seed, but in 1942-43 season, when the alfalfa crop was light, and of such poor quality that the average cleanout was heavy, the amount of grass seed handled rose to 1,800,000 pounds. Last year, again, the grass seed crop was lighter, but the disadvantage of a light crop will be somewhat offset by a higher price.

The payout on 1943 alfalfa seed will be somewhat lower than for the previous season. This is due, partly, at least, to the fact that all export of seed is now controlled by the Dominion government, under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A seed export organization has been set up, through which all seed exported must pass. However, participation certificates have been issued, and growers may expect to benefit from any excess prices received by the government, over and above those at which seed for export is taken over from the Association. Although this rigid control applies only to alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover, it is necessary to obtain an export certificate for other seeds, which are readily obtainable as needed.

"During the last four years, the Association has taken delivery of almost seven million pounds of forage crop seed, which it has processed and marketed on a co-operative basis for its grower members. We feel we have been instrumental in obtaining fair and uniform prices for the grower," said T. G. Hollis, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. Prior to the limitation of export business, extensive contracts had been made throughout Canada and in the United States, while last year the Association was able to export some alfalfa to Great Britain. The Board of 10 Directors is distributed over the territory served by the Association, from Paddockwood to Hudson Bay Junction. Dennis Downing, of Paddockwood, is President; and his colleagues are W. A. Malcolm, Meadow Lake; K. Munro, Garrick; C. H. Gilbert, Big River; J. F. Hampson, Cutknife; A. McMillan, Juniata; Norman Jackson, Sylvania; Frank Schweitzer, Algrove; E. Harrison, Okla. and R. H. Garrioch, Hudson Bay Junction. In even thousands of pounds, the handlings from the 1943 crop for the different crops are approximately as follows: Alfalfa, 2,172,000; brome, 399,000; Crested wheat grass, 250,000; Western rye grass, 46,000; timothy, 10,000; red clover, 7,000; creeping red fescue, 455.—H.S.F.

TWENTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Continued from page 10

tish co-operative wholesale societies, and for the extension of the principle of one man, one vote, and the patronage dividend, to Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world.

Age, however, brings its infirmities and disabilities. What is commonly spoken of as "deadwood" invariably creeps into an organization after 10 or 20 years of service. A member of a co-operative society, who does not use the society and thus keep alive the virtue of co-operation, is a hindrance and a burden. He contributes no patronage and, therefore, is entitled to no patronage dividend. If there is share capital and it draws interest, he may take out, but put nothing in.

About three years ago, the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association realized that it was necessary to revitalize the membership, and decided to retire 10 per cent of the shares each year. The membership fee, which had been held at \$5.00, was reduced to \$1.00, so as to make it easier for patrons of the Society to become members, and to qualify for patronage dividends. An active member making regular use of the Society, whose shares are retired, may join again immediately, and lose neither his active interest nor his benefit. Shares, although \$20 each, are easy to obtain. Each member must have at least one share, but he need only pay 20 per cent down, and 10 per cent per year; or, if he prefers, it may be paid for out of his patronage dividend. A member may hold as many shares as he likes, but no one has more than one vote in the affairs of the Association. Furthermore, the Co-operative Act in Alberta limits the dividend that can be paid by a co-operative association to five per cent on share capital, plus a five per cent bonus in favorable years.—H.S.F.

THE
FIGHTING
FRONT



**FOOD
IS A WEAPON
OF OFFENSE...**

Renfrew

**CREAM SEPARATORS
MAKE DAIRY
FARMERS' WAR EFFORTS
MORE EFFECTIVE
IN HASTENING VICTORY**

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HOME
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Food for the home front, for our troops and our allies grows in importance as a factor in final victory. On thousands of Canadian farms, Renfrew Cream Separators do their bit each day in winning this war of supply.

Our output is sharply restricted by shortage of materials and manpower . . . so give your Renfrew Cream Separator careful attention. Keep it in proper working condition.

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If it is essential that you have a new Cream Separator see your local Renfrew dealer or write direct to the Company.

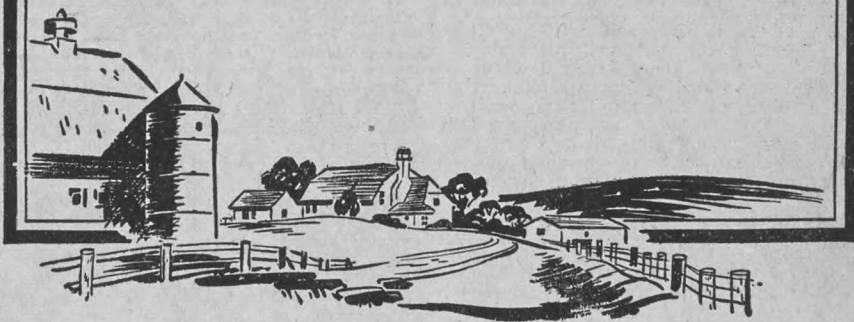
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When you require ready cash for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, livestock, farm equipment and other legitimate purposes call at your local branch of The Royal Bank of Canada. The Manager will be glad to discuss a loan with you and explain the simple terms under which it can be made and the convenient arrangements available for repayment.

Lending money is one of the principal functions of this bank. We are always pleased to advance cash on loan to any responsible individual able to repay out of income.

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Cost: \$3.00 per line for 6 months;
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Chas. Ellett, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

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Tie each fleece separately with paper twine. Remove tag ends and all foreign matter. Write or phone us for sacks and twine. We are also paying special high prices for HORSEHAIR, HIDES, etc.

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FOR SALE—800 ACRES, OR PORTIONS thereof, in sure-crop district, 30 miles from Brandon; very best soil; good water supply; 10-room modern house; spacious barn in course of reconstruction; two miles to elevator; school one mile; good town with high school facilities five miles. English settlement, \$25 an acre, \$3,000 cash. Hughes & Company Ltd., Brandon, Man. 7-1f

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Special Terms

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REGULATIONS—All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us before the 30th for publication in the next month's issue.

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"Canada's Largest Hatchery"

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Mostly for immediate and prompt delivery, rush your order today with cash in full, state breed, quantity and date required, also state second choice if possible. Excellent supply of Government Approved Large Type White Leghorns. 100% live arrival gtd. Pullets 98% accurate.

Manitoba	Hambley Quality	Special Matings
Saskatchewan	100 50 25	100 50 25
Ontario	100 50 25	100 50 25
W. Leg.	13.25 7.10 3.80	14.75 7.85 4.20
W.L. Pull.	26.50 13.75 7.10	29.00 15.00 7.75
W.L. C'kls.	3.00 2.00 1.00	4.00 2.50 1.50
B. Rocks	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
B.R. Pull.	22.00 11.50 6.00	25.00 13.00 6.75
N. Hamps.	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
N.H. Pull.	22.00 11.50 6.00	25.00 13.00 6.75

	F.O.B. Calgary and Edmonton					
W. Leg.	13.00	7.00	3.50	14.00	7.50	3.75
W.L. Pull.	26.00	13.50	6.75	28.00	14.50	7.25
W.L. C'kls. ..	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	1.50
N. Hamps.	15.00	8.00	4.00	16.00	8.50	4.25
N.H. Pull.	23.00	12.00	6.00	25.00	13.00	6.75

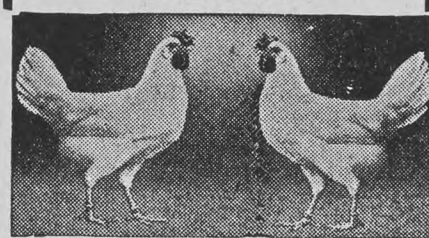
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N. Hamps.	14.00	7.50	3.75	16.00	8.50 4.25
N.H. Pull.	24.00	12.50	6.50	26.00	13.50 6.75
N.H. C'ckls.	12.00	6.50	3.25	13.00	7.00 3.50
W. Leg.	13.00	7.00	3.50	15.00	8.00 4.00
W.L. Pull.	27.00	14.00	7.00	29.00	15.00 7.50
W.L. C'ckls. ..	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.50 1.50

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Available any date in B. Rocks, W. Leghorns and N. Hampshires. Our June bookings are rapidly filling up. Order your **OAKLAND CHICKS NOW** and be sure of gtd. delivery date.

	Mix.	Sex.	Pullets
Wh. Leghorns	100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25
Barred Rocks	13.25 7.10 3.80	14.75 7.85 4.20	15.75 8.35 4.45
N. Hampshire	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45	16.75 8.85 4.95
xxW. Leghorns	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45	16.75 8.85 4.95
xxB. Rocks	15.75 8.35 4.45	16.75 8.85 4.95	17.75 9.35 5.45
W.L. C'kls.	3.00 2.00 1.00	4.00 2.50 1.50	5.00 3.00 2.00
B.R. C'kls.	12.00 6.50 3.25	13.00 7.00 3.50	14.00 7.50 3.75
N.H. C'kls.	12.00 6.50 3.25	13.00 7.00 3.50	14.00 7.50 3.75

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June Prices	100	50
Black Minorcas	\$16.75	\$8.85
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June prices—per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
Leghorns	\$13.00	\$27.00
Rocks, Reds, N. Hamps.	14.00	24.00

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Leghorns	15.00	31.00
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Leghorn Cockerels available at all times—\$3.00 per 100. Limited number Heavy Breed Cockerels—\$10 per 100. Further particulars on request.		

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**LEGHORNS,
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All hatched from Government-Approved and Blood-Tested Flocks. Chicks that will LIVE, GROW, LAY and PAY. Competitive Alberta prices and 100% live arrivals guaranteed. Don't wait... **BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW!**... Write for our 1944 Illustrated Catalog and Price List.

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Rush your order today for "Early's" Government Approved chicks.

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We can still supply a limited number of unsexed, pullet and cockerel chicks of the breeds listed below. Immediate delivery on most breeds.

When ordering, please state second choice, in case breed ordered is not available.

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B. Rock Pullets	22.00	11.50	6.00
W. Rocks, unsexed	14.25	7.60	4.05
W. Rock Pullets	22.00	11.50	6.00
L. Sussex, unsexed	17.50	9.25	4.85
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W. Leghorn Cockerels available for immediate delivery—\$4.00 per 100.

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We can still book thousands of Leghorns, Rocks, Hampshires and R.I. Reds for June delivery. Last year we were unable to supply the demand for June Chicks. Don't Delay! Order your Reliable June Chicks now and we will book your order on date wanted. 100% live arrival at your station. Pullets 98% accuracy.

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White Leghorns	\$13.25	\$7.10	\$3.80
Pullets	26.50	13.75	7.10
Rox., Hmps., Reds	14.25	7.60	4.05
Pullets	22.00	11.50	6.00

RELIABLE Superior Quality CHICKS

	100	50	25
White Leghorns	\$14.75	\$7.85	\$4.20
Pullets	29.00	15.00	7.75
Rox., Hmps., Reds	15.75	8.35	4.45
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Larger Type Leghorn Cockerel, immediate delivery: 100—\$4.00 50—\$2.50

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON



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F.O.B. Regina	Regina Approved	Regina 'RR' Spec. Mat's
100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25
W. Leghorns	\$13.25 \$7.10 \$3.80	\$14.75 \$7.85 \$4.20
W.L. Pullets	26.50 13.75 7.10	29.00 15.00 7.75
Barred Rocks	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
B.R. Pullets	22.00 11.50 6.00	25.00 13.00 6.75
New Hampshires	14.25 7.60 4.05	15.75 8.35 4.45
N.H. Pullets	22.00 11.50 6.00	25.00 13.00 6.75

COCKERELS, f.o.b. Regina

W. Leghorns	4.00	2.50	5.00	3.00
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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Pullets 98% accurate. Immediate delivery on Cockerels.

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1815 South Railway St., Regina, Sask.

PRAIRIE QUALITY CHICKS

RUSH YOUR ORDER

For PRAIRIE QUALITY White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, New Hampshires and White Wyandottes.

● **SPECIAL:** White Leghorn Cockerels, \$4.00 per 100.

NO HATCHES IN JULY

Because PRAIRIE QUALITY CHICKS are famous for their low mortality, fast uniform growth, large body size, and heavy egg production, the demand for them this season has taxed to the utmost our greatly enlarged facilities.

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Chicks and Hatching Eggs

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Lakeview Poultry Farm Westholme, B.C.
Breeder of outstanding strains for vigour and production.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and First Crosses.
Write for a Catalog.

MILLER'S CHAMPION CHICKS

For Immediate Delivery

Rush your order for quick service. Hatches every Monday and Thursday.

100% live arrival of Champion Government approved chicks from blood tested flocks guaranteed. Pullets 98% accurate.

WHITE LEGHORNS	Mixed Sex	Pullets
100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25
Standard	13.25 7.10 3.80	26.50 13.75 7.10
"AA" Quality	14.75 7.85 4.20	29.00 15.00 7.75
Cockerels	4.00 2.50 1.25	

BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS, NEW HAMPS.	Standard	"AA" Quality	All Heavy Cockerels
100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25	100 50 25
Standard	14.25 7.60 4.05	22.00 11.50 6.00	25.00 13.00 6.75
"AA" Quality	15.75 8.35 4.45	25.00 13.00 6.75	28.00 14.00 7.00
Heavy Breed Cockerels	12.00 6.50 3.25		1c more

MANITOBA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED HATCHERIES
The E. MILLER HATCHERIES
258 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG MANITOBA

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS IS THE cheapest teacher. Tweddle customers come back to Tweddle for chicks again and again. It's been going on for 19 years. We mention this now because you'll agree that this is no time for experiments in this 1944 market and also because we couldn't build up the business the size of ours and keep on increasing it if we did not give the buying public good chicks. Tweddle Government Approved chicks from bloodtested breeders give you the right start. The breeders were husky, healthy, fast growing, heavy producing birds chosen from flocks carefully built-up. You can profit from this experience. We offer all popular pure breeds and hybrid crosses, day-old non-sexed, pullet or cockerels. Reduced prices now in effect for June. Prompt delivery on all popular breeds. Also started chicks and free range pullets eight weeks of age and older. Free catalog. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

PROFIT COMES FROM AIMING AT PERFECTION. That's as true in the chicken business as any other. The less you leave to chance the more success you'll be. If you buy the best chicks you can get for the money and give them your best care and the most suitable feed you can find—then you'll be lessening every risk and improving every chance for a successful season. Top Notch Chickeries offer, what we believe, the best chicks you can buy for the money. The history of many seasons, confirms this belief. There is a wide variety of breeds to choose from. Government Approved bloodtested breeders. June prices now in effect. Send for 1944 catalog and reduced prices for June. Also started chicks and older free range pullets, eight weeks and older. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

HATCHING EGGS

REDUCED PRICES! BRONZE TURKEY FARM selling hatching eggs from pens 1, 2, 3, 4, mixed, 30c each. See May Guide. Mrs. H. O. Young, Grainger, Alta.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—HORSE RADISH ROOT. G. W. Rathbun, Eburne, B.C.

MACHINERY

MACHINERY, ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TRACTOR repairs, stationary engines, magnetos, lighting plants, grain crushers, electric motors, generators, pumps, air compressors, tanks, belts, pulleys, etc. City Machinery, 783 Main, Winnipeg. 5tf

AUTO AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

CAR OWNERS—ATTENTION! WRITE FOR our free catalog. Largest stock of accessories and new and used parts in Canada. Tractor parts; generators for charging batteries; ignition parts and repair work; tires and threshing belts repaired. Everything else for your car at big savings. No branches. Winnipeg store is our only store. The Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 6-tf

JOHNSON UNIVERSAL UPDRAFT CARBURETORS, brand new, \$13.95. Will fit practically all four and six cylinder cars and trucks. A complete stock of auto parts and accessories available. Write for our free catalog. Midland Auto Supply Co., 10415 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Canada. 6-tf

RADIATORS — ALL MAKES REPAIRED. Agents for Harrison and McCord Cores. New and used radiators for sale. All work guaranteed. Write Modern Radiator Service, Regina or Saskatoon. 11-tf

WRITE FOR BIG, FREE 1944 TRACTOR parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. CG-64, Boone, Iowa.

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST ON Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg. 2tf

MAGNETOS

BE SURE YOU HAVE THE BEST!

Latest Models
*WICO AND FAIRBANKS-MORSE
MAGNETOS
For all types of Tractors and Engines

Factory-authorized Service and
Repair Parts for
BRIGGS AND STRATTON
GASOLINE ENGINES

We repair and recondition Magnetos, Starters, Generators, and all Specialized Tractor Equipment

BEATTIE AUTO ELECTRIC LIMITED
16 FORT ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.
*Distributors: Manitoba and N.W. Ont.

GRINDING—REBABBITTING—WELDING

ENGINE REBUILDING, WELDING, REBABBITTING — Pistons, pins, rings. Pritchard Engineering. Winnipeg. 5tf

LUBRICANTS AND OILS

SAVE ON OILS—GREASES

If you use a tractor on your farm we can help you save in your cost of operating it.

Our new catalog showing Oils, Greases, Batteries, Spark Plugs, Electric Fencers and Prefabricated Farm Buildings is now ready to be mailed. Write for your copy today.

NORTH AMERICAN LUBRICATION CO. LTD.
National Cartage Building
Winnipeg — Manitoba

GENERAL

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

START IN Your Own Business

It's necessary and dignified to serve homes with well-known Watkins products. No experience needed — large repeat orders — a permanent and independent business. Many now making splendid incomes. Enlistments and war work have left several good openings. If you have a suitable travel outfit, are military exempt and between 25 and 65 write today.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.
Dept. B WINNIPEG, Man.

START YOUR OWN BUSINESS ON OUR capital. Always your own boss. Hundreds average \$6,000 to \$12,000 annual sales year after year. We supply stocks, equipment on credit. 130 home and farm necessities. Selling experience unnecessary to start. Wonderful opportunity to own pleasant profitable business backed by World Wide Industry. Write Rawleigh Co., Dept. F-U-FBC, Winnipeg.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

LADIES WANTED. MANY POSITIONS OPENING. Pleasant, refined work. Steady. Large salary after learning hairdressing and beauty culture. Write Marvel Beauty Schools, Winnipeg.

DRUGS, SUNDRIES, APPLIANCES



FOR RELIEF OF STOMACH DISORDERS loss of appetite, indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, gas pains. Try **PFUNDER TABLETS**. Fully guaranteed. Write for free booklet. **BRATHWAITES LIMITED**, 431 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Prescriptions dispensed at city prices. We pay postage.

STOP THAT ITCH

PRURITUS, ITCHING ANUS, RECTUM, ETC. My treatment is successful, results guaranteed, highly recommended, many testimonials. Price \$2.50. W. Lucas, 2660 Parker, Vancouver, B.C.

RUPTURED? PERFECTED INVENTION. NO leg straps, no elastic, no steel. Light, inexpensive. Write to Smith Manufacturing Company, Dept. 93. Preston, Ont. 3-3

DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

HAVE YOUR FUR COAT DISTINCTIVELY fashioned by "Rose." Style and wearability featured in the Fur Coat tailored to your particular requirements by "Rose" Master Furriers. Only the best goes into a "Rose" coat... highest quality skins... long wearing linings and up-to-the-minute styling. Arthur Rose Limited—Furriers, Cleaners, Launderers—Saskatoon or Regina.

EDUCATIONAL

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS!
PLAN YOUR POST-WAR CAREER NOW

HOME STUDY TRAINING, BOOKKEEPING, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Oldest in Canada. Endorsed by leading educators. Write: Dominion Business College, The Mall, Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FOOT SPECIALIST

DR. LENNOX, 316 SOMERSET BUILDING, Winnipeg. 25 years treating all foot ailments. 9tf

GLASS EYES

GLASS EYES, \$4.95 EACH. THOUSANDS TO choose from. Twelve sent to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pitman Optical House, Vancouver. 4-3

HIDES AND FURS

HONEST WEIGHTS AND FAIR PRICES FOR your beef, horse hides and horse hair. Brigman Tannery, Saskatoon, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUILTS AND COMFORTERS

We make beautiful quilts and comforters from your materials (satin, chintz, print, broadcloth, etc.) and your wool filling. Reversible if required. Making charge \$1.75 plus carding wool 25c lb. One day service. If you cannot send wool we can supply grey all-wool batts at 75c lb.

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING

Your washed wool carded into batts 72x90. Carding charge 25c lb. One day service.

SPIN-WELL CARDING MACHINES

Card 3 lbs. wool per hour

Earning and saving money in thousands of homes. A real time and labor saver. The best machine made. Ask your dealer, if he cannot supply you write for catalog. **WIRE COMBS** (in leather) for hand carding machines, \$3.75 set, give size. **BENCH CARDERS**, 8x10-in. (without wooden backs); \$2.80 pair. Other sizes, 134c sq. inch. Delivered. **SPIN-WELL SPINNING WHEELS**, improved 1944 model. Thousands in use. We can supply Spin-Well Spools and repairs. Satisfaction or money refunded.

SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS

BOX 104, SIFTON MANITOBA

Please send catalog.

Name
Address

ANTI-SPOIL PRESERVING TABLETS

KEEP FRUITS, PICKLES, WITHOUT AIR tight jars. Economical, reliable, twelfth season. Package 25 cents postpaid. Agents wanted, spare time. K. E. Sexton, Kentville, Nova Scotia. 5-2

20 YARDS MATERIAL \$2.98—ASSORTED. Chambray, Dress crepe, sheeting, curtaining. Approximate lengths, one half to two yards. Aprons, children's clothing, shirts, overalls. Approximate \$7.00 value. Mailed collect. Refund. Ward's, 35, Montreal.

KEEP-SWEET PRESERVING TABLETS: Keep fruits, pickles, etc., without airtight jars. Saves sugar. Package 25c postpaid. Spare time agents wanted. Box 61-V, Digby, Nova Scotia.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co.
Founded in 1890
PATENTS
CECIL C. KENT: Manager
(Fellow the Pat. Inst. of Canada:
Registered Attorney: Canada and U.S.)
Particulars free.
310 C.P.R. Bldg. Winnipeg

EGERTON R. CASE, PRACTICE BEFORE Canadian, United States patent offices. 82 Balsam Avenue, Toronto. Established 40 years. Clients assisted selling patents.

LELAND S. MITCHELL, REGISTERED ATTORNEY. Free literature on patents. 410 McArthur Block, Winnipeg. 4tf

ARTHUR LAWLER, REGISTERED. Moderate fee. 84 Kenwood, Toronto. 10-4

PERSONAL

LEG SORES — ECZEMA SUCCESSFULLY and quickly relieved by Nurse Dencker's simple, inexpensive ointments, healing while you work, relieving discomfort promptly. For over a quarter century thousands of satisfied users from coast to coast. Write today for Free Trial, testimonials, etc., no obligation. Nurse Dencker's Remedies, Dept. A, Joyce Sub. P.O., Vancouver.

SKIN ITCH, CRACKING, BURNING SKIN, Eczema, Psoriasis, Rash, Ringworm, Pimples, Blackheads, and other skin eruptions quickly relieved or money refunded with Elik's Eczema Ointment No. 5. A prescription prepared by a registered pharmacist, \$1.00, \$2.00. Order today from Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 48, Saskatoon, Sask. 3-tf

MEN—LATEST PROSTATE TREATMENT. Lasting relief \$5.00. "Hormone-Vitamin" for normal youthful pep, \$5.00; "Love Drops" Perfume. Captivate, win love, \$1.00; "Permanent Youth" Ointment for wrinkles, blackheads, \$2.00. Golden Drugs, Dept. G, St. Mary's at Hargrave, Winnipeg.

STOMACH TROUBLE — STOP SUFFERING from following stomach disorders: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Sick Headaches, etc. Use Elik's Stomachic Powder No. 2. It must give immediate results or money back. \$1.00, \$2.00. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 48, Saskatoon, Sask. 3-tf

LONELY — GET ACQUAINTED. HUNDREDS of members, all ages, many with means. Many widows with farms and city property. Housekeepers, city and country girls. Particulars 10c. Ladies free. Western Social Club, Sub. 23, Edmonton, Alta.

LONELY HEARTS; MARRY RICH; CONFIDENTIAL introduction by letter. Personal quick service. Reliable, established 1924. Nationwide membership, most all ages. Free particulars, Photos, descriptions sealed. Lois Reeder, Box 549, Palestine, Texas.

YOUR ACCURATE HOROSCOPE FOR \$1.00. Send birthdates (day, month, year) three questions free. Madame Zora, 176 Hargrave, Winnipeg.

LONESOME, JOIN RELIABLE CLUB — Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free, sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-D Main, Kansas City, Mo. 7-9

GET-ACQUAINTED CLUB — THROUGH social correspondence thousands yearly meet their "ideal." Write today for list of eligibles. Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo. 6-3

MARRY RICH. SEND FOR FREE PHOTOS and descriptions of rich and lonely persons desiring correspondence and marriage. Jane Fuller Club, Box 797, Milwaukee, 1, Wisconsin. 12tf

LONELY? CUPID'S INTRODUCER. Independent club. Different lists. 150 or more members each list. Descriptions, photos and details 10c. None free. Join a real club. Jack C. Painter, Box 966-G, Akron-9, Ohio.

RUPTURED? NEW PATENTED INVENTION, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

NOTICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — WE are still at your service as usual. Write for our new low price list. Yours for prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72, Regina, Sask.

25c BRINGS ILLUSTRATED MATRIMONIAL magazine; names, addresses included. Destiny Publications, Aberdeen, Washington. 10-3

READ "SEX SECRETS." INTERESTING, instructive. Postpaid 25c. Adults only. "Select," Crescent, B.C.

MIDGET BIBLE, SIZE OF POSTAGE STAMP, only 10c. "Delmah," Crescent, B.C.

PEST CONTROL

"DERPO" BUG KILLER, 85c. COMPLETELY exterminates bedbugs, cockroaches, fleas, silverfish, crickets. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4. 6-7

"DERAT" RAT AND MOUSE KILLER, 50c. Harmless to human, animal, fowl. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4. 6-7

PHOTO FINISHING

INTRODUCTORY SPECIAL! MAIL THIS AD with 10c in coin and four negatives and receive four beautiful panel-embossed snapshots in handy pocket album! Artisto, Dept. 123, Drawer 200, Regina, Sask. 5-5

SENSATIONAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER! Six beautiful enlargements of any six negatives of same size (up to 2½x4¼). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye." Send negatives with this ad and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. C, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask. 5-5

ROOFING

"BATTLESHIP" LIQUID ASBESTOS ROOF Coating and Paint will definitely seal any leaking paper or metal roofs. Ideal for new roofs. Will preserve and seal leaking boats, tanks, etc. Applied with a brush. One gallon covers 120 square feet. This is the only roof coating that will not run in hot weather or crack in 80 below zero. Seven years' guarantee. Do not compare with cheaper coatings or tars. Insist on "Battle-ship" at \$2.25 per gallon delivered anywhere in Canada. Smallest orders accepted 24 gallons. Agents and dealers wanted. H. J. Oss, Edmonton, Alberta.

REMNANTS

19 YARDS SUITING \$1.98. THREE POUNDS lineal measurement. Assorted colors. Factory ends. All wool. Expensive suit cloth. Length 56 inches, width five to ten inches. Make warm Quilts, Children's clothing, caps. Remit \$1.00. Balance 98c collect plus postage. Refund guarantee. Ward's, 58B, Montreal.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

GIVE YOUR SEWING MACHINE A NEW lease of life for the duration by a \$3.95 tune-up special at nearest Singer shop. Send head only. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 11tf

PARTS, NEEDLES FOR ALL MAKES, REPAIRING; send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Company. Winnipeg. 9tf

TOBACCO

FIVE-POUND SAMPLE PACKAGE VIRGINIA, Zimmer, Prior and Burley leaf tobacco, recipes and flavoring \$3.00 postpaid. Ruthven Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario. 4-12

COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

PRIZE WINNERS FOR APRIL SENIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing two errors each and who will share First, Second, Third and Fourth Prizes equally: Mrs. George T. Gemmill, Pilot Mound, Manitoba; Mrs. M. Constantine, 1728 Bank St., Victoria, B.C.; Otto Lipinski, Wanham, Alberta; Dora Anderson, Riverton, Manitoba; and H. Herschmann, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across
1, rogue; 5, product; 9, Eva; 10, toe; 11, U.S.S.R.; 13, leg; 14, each; 15, are; 17, we; 18, socket; 21, iodides; 24, needs; 25, an; 26, she; 28, snares; 31, add; 33, e'er; 34, regal; 35, groans; 38, to; 39, crust; 40, sport; 43, it; 44, fete; 45, sot; 46, off; 48, Apennine; 51, to; 52, scavenger.

Down

1, relation; 2, overdo; 3, gage; 4, etched; 5, pettishness; 6, our; 7, use; 8, cracker; 12, chats; 16, confer; 17, win; 19, C.E.; 20, education; 22, dandruff; 23, Essen; 27, ear; 29, seat; 30, plotter; 32, dose; 36, Attic; 37, to; 39, clot; 41, pipe; 42, ring; 45, sir; 47, F.O.; 49, en; 50, N.E.

JUNIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to: Dena Bokenfohr, Cardiff, Alberta, who sent in a solution containing two errors and wins First Prize. Second and Third Prizes will be divided equally among the following who sent in solutions containing three errors each: Harry Jastram, Whitewood, Saskatchewan; Paul Walchuk, Derwent, Alberta; Peter Prysiaznuik, Pine River, Manitoba; Terry Tokaryk, Preeceville, Saskatchewan; Marie Nauta, Strathmore, Alberta; Beverly Drummond, Lynn Creek, B.C.; Velma Doubt, Trail, B.C.; Harry H. Schmidt, Burstall, Saskatchewan.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across
1, pile; 4, close; 8, intruder; 9, ups; 11, plowboy; 12, ea.; 13, eels; 14, ant; 15, R.A.; 18, satiric; 20, sit; 22, snore; 23, Etna; 25, rarity.

Down

1, pauper; 2, lisol; 3, en; 4, croon; 5, ode; 6, seven; 7, erratic; 10, pleasing; 16, taper; 17, fifer; 19, isn't; 20, SS; 21, to; 24, ay.

Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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June, 1944

The Country Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.



A SALUTE to the old folks who have buckled down to work on the food front at a time of life when they might justly have claimed to have done their share and to have earned a rest in the evening of life. Letters come in telling of people in their seventies, their eighties and even in their nineties who are bending to their tasks with a determination and fortitude. Like the young men



at the front, wherever that front may be, these old people are of the stuff that can never be defeated. Old people who are carrying on, youth in uniform salutes you!

WE have subscribers in Ontario, you know, thousands of them. And they read their Country Guide, too. For example Elton Nickle, of Gowanstown, Ont., which is down near Stratford, read Kerry Wood's article on Bird Builders. As a result we received this letter: "Kerry Wood, in his article on Bird Builders, tells us that the Blue Jay lays its eggs in late January or early February and hatches out the brood in temperatures of 30 or 40 below. In the winter of '42-'43, which was quite severe down here, we had a pair of young pigeons hatch out in the barn sometime early in February. We didn't know about it, though, until we heard their cries. It was a few days later that we located them behind a post in the straw mow. They lived, all right, in spite of the severe weather."

HERE is a story that comes down from the drought years and is sent in by Eugene Phillips, of Tofield, Alta. One night it started to blow at 7 p.m. and at 8 a.m. the next morning it was still blowing. A farmer, whose house faced on a lake, looked out of the window and saw that the lake had been moved a mile east by the wind. But it was when he went back to the field that he learned what real damage had been done. The soil had been drifting so badly that the gopher holes were sticking three feet out of the ground. A gopher had to climb up the outside of the hole before he could get down it.

AND speaking of subscriptions, The Guide gets some great letters with its renewals. Take this as one of them:

"See here, gents, I hereby this day of our lord do incert in the wee envelope one-quarter of a buck in order to keep peac in the family. Not that ye can learn me anything of value about the country. The country is jake but the scum that is at the tits is sciming the milk for the farmer. In fact tha are biting the hand that feeds them. I never did vote for Willie Aberhart but if tha can juggle the market to give the preachers the gout and let the producer live on cold beans for super and not a drop of whisky in the house to cool his tounge it makes a man feel like breaking

Straight from the Grass Roots

open the bounds of reson and voting for ccF or social Credit. Its enough to drive a man to drink if home brew could be hid from mortal view and I have a strong suspicion that the shiners and legars will come to our asistants if the venders dont stop reducind their giggle soup. Now dont get me rong becas I never let in enemy no 1 to steale away me brane in fact I am opposed to all strong drink that is raging I aint even bread up in the Pirple of english enuf to cry for tea. will ye never wake up to your sens of dutie and cast your vote on the winning side lest a wors thing come upon yeas. So go long with yis if this letter is to deep fer yer comprehension let it go in one eare but dont let it out the other.—Old Jack."

OH! Yes we will, Mrs. A. Engebretson, of High Prairie, writes: "I wasn't 'fixin' to subscribe to your paper again as I don't think much of it, but the little story of 'Mose' touched my heart so here's my dollar. I'll bet you won't put this in Straight from the Grass Roots."

There, we've done it.

W. P. LYALL, of Hagen, Sask., who is a doughty Scot, also is not going to have this country have anything over Scotland, even in the matter of wind. Referring to our story about the giant turnips grown in Australia, he says: "When I was a laddie in Angus a farmer there sent to Australia for the seed of those big turnips. But he never tried it again. When he was about ready to turn his sheep into the turnip field it started to blow. It blew harder and harder until those turnips rolled over a cliff into the sea. Man! It was an awesome sight to see those 40-foot turnips come rolling over the lea, drop over the edge and dash into the water 80 feet below. Since the wind was off shore they soon drifted out of sight where the gulf stream caught them and carried them away up north to feed the fish. The following winter, I recall, the bairns were all complaining that their cod liver oil had a turnip flavor."

MR. WALLACE, who runs the Extension Department of The Country Guide, has his troubles. One of his biggest headaches just now is to get The Guide going to new subscribers as soon as possible. You see there is a paper shortage and The Guide is held down strictly to a quota. We can print just so many copies per issue and when we reach the limit we have to stop printing. And so he has had to hold up new subscriptions for a while, in other words, new subscribers have to wait for a time before they receive their first copy. Mr. Wallace, and the rest of us, are just as anxious to get The Guide going to them as they are to see it coming, and he will get it going as soon as possible. In the meantime, if there is anything in a current issue that a new subscriber would like to have, all that is necessary is to drop us a line and we shall try and scrape up a copy and send it.

After we had written this, Miss Trotter, secretary of the editorial department, who is also an ardent church worker, reminded us that it was like the preacher exhorting people from the pulpit to go to church. The trouble is that people to whom the exhortation is directed, are not there to hear it. And so, dear reader, if you hear anyone complaining that they haven't got their Guide yet, please pass this word along.

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Cover Photograph by Gene Erbit

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